INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1976 — Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, overcast, 8 (37-32). Wednesday, clouds and sun. LONDON: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 6-3 (43-37). Wednesday, rain. CHANNEL: Slight. Tuesday, clear. Temp. 5—1 (41-27). Wednesday, clear. Temp. 2—1 (28-30).
FINANCIAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

West Bank Violence in 6th Day

Israelis Arrest Protesters

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Israel demonstrations in the occupied West Bank continued for the sixth day. Israeli troops arrested 17 young protesters, burned tires and threw stones at passing Israeli cars north of Jerusalem outside the refugee camp at Kalandiya and troops broke up the demonstration and arrested some protesters, military sources said.

Merchants in Nablus, largest town on the West Bank, were out on strike and most students stayed away from schools, military sources said.

Military authorities lifted a curfew last night after imposing it earlier in the day in Nablus.

Tear Gas Used

Newsmen and photographers said they faced army roadblocks and were unable to get into Nablus today where troops used tear gas yesterday to disperse demonstrators.

Military sources said students in Ramallah also threw stones at passing Israeli cars.

The protests were triggered by the extension of the Israeli value-added tax to the administered territories. West Bankers are also angered by plans to requisition Arab lands in the territory captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.



Associated Press.
VICTIM—Israeli guard is helped to ambulance by border police after being struck by a rock during riot at Kalandiya refugee camp north of Jerusalem.

Contradictions in Life Of Occupied Regions

By H.D.S. Greenway

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Dec. 13 (WP).—Although teen-agers are burning tires in the Casaba Quarter again and hurling rocks at the Israeli soldiers, buses are carrying Arabs every day from the West Bank towns to work in Israel where they make up an increasingly important part of the labor force. Civil servants still draw salaries from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan but they answer to the Israeli military authorities.

Such are the contradictions of life for the Palestinians who remained behind in Palestine—a normal life on the surface but the bitterness and frustration underneath sometimes bubbles up into protest.

They live in a twilight world of political impotence engendered by nearly 10 years of military occupation. Everyone has someone in the family who has turned his back on all this and gone to live a more comfortable and profitable life in Jordan or the Gulf states and many have had someone who has gone away to fight for the cause.

For those who have stayed behind, however, there is the helpless feeling that the real decisions that concern their future are being made elsewhere—in other Arab capitals, in Israel or even in the United States.

Yet the moves toward peace and a settlement with Israel now being voiced in moderate terms in the Arab world have stirred hopes here that a Palestinian state of the West Bank and Gaza may become a reality, if not next

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.
BEIRUT CEREMONY—Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel and son Beshir, commander of Lebanese rightist militias, reviewing Phalangist troops Sunday. A Phalangist militiaman's gun duel with another rightist provoked a crisis on the Lebanese right.

Shooting Leads to Wave of Violence

Beirut Right Tries to Avoid Split

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Christian rightist leaders today worked to contain splits in their ranks after a shooting incident involving former President Camille Chamoun sparked a wave of bombings and kidnappings in Christian areas of Beirut.

A top-level meeting of rightist leaders was called to iron out the differences stemming from yesterday's shooting incident between bodyguards of Mr. Chamoun and a Phalangist militiaman. Two persons were killed and three injured in the incident, which appeared to have been provoked by a traffic dispute, a rightist spokesman said.

Tension immediately rose in Christian East Beirut as bombs exploded at two Chamounist offices, killing a man. Both Phalangist and Chamounist militiamen then accused each other of kidnappings.

Troops of the Syrian-dominated peace-keeping force moved into the eastern sector of Beirut today when bands of rival Christian militiamen began roaming the area, shooting up posters of the leaders of each other's party.

Mr. Chamoun called for cooperation between his National Liberal party and the Phalangist party of Pierre Gemayel over disagreements and said, "All parties that respect themselves should clean their ranks of dissident elements."

Mr. Chamoun's Tigers militia said that it was pulling out of the rightist forces' joint military command, but rightist leaders met today to prevent a split.

Beshir Gemayel, son of Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel and commander of joint rightist forces, said that the incident between Mr. Chamoun's men and "one armed element" was the result of a misunderstanding.

Meanwhile, a quadripartite Arab League commission prepared to convene tomorrow to supervise collection of weapons from Moslem leftists, Christian rightists and Palestinians.

The pro-Syrian Beirut daily Al Sharq said that the committee representing Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would "make resolutions and authorize the deterrent forces to implement them by all means, including the use of force."



Keystone.
Camille Chamoun

N. Atlantic Fares to Increase For Most Airlines Next April

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Scheduled airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed today to raise fares by 1 to 11 per cent as of April 1 next year.

The decision, covering 75 per cent of total North Atlantic traffic, is a "limited agreement," as the airlines of Canada, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia have not yet approved it, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said.

Airlines also decided to have only two seasons instead of three—an eight-month basic season and a four-month summer peak period.

Finally, they restricted individual fares to six types and group fares to three.

While the 14 to 21-day excursion fare will remain unchanged at $541 basic and $631 peak-season rates, there will be a 9-per-cent average increase on the 22 to 45-day excursion ticket, IATA said.

Prices for a 22-to-45-day excursion-fare round trip London-New York will be $467 during the basic season—up 6.5 per cent—and $587 during the peak period, an 11-per-cent increase.

The advance purchase excursion fare (APEX), which was reduced to a 45-day advance booking instead of 60 days in the United States alone, will go up an average of 7.5 per cent on a round trip New York-London at $350 for the basic season and $440 for the peak level.

A round-trip London-New York economy class flight, meanwhile, will cost $64[illegible] during the low season, up 3.5 per cent from present prices, and $774 during the peak season, a 1.5-per-cent rise.

The round-trip New York-London first-class fare was raised by 5 per cent to $1,312.

The price for a round-trip New York-London youth fare will be $473 during the basic period and $536 during the peak season.

The IATA spokesman said that if there is a 10-per-cent oil price increase, passenger fares would have to be raised by an additional 2.5 per cent.

With 33% of Total

Socialists Take Portugal Voting

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Portugal's voters gave the minority Socialist government a qualified vote of confidence in yesterday's local elections, thereby averting a government crisis.

With most of the votes counted, the Socialists emerged as clear winners, but not quite matching their 35-per-cent plurality of last April's legislative election.

The opposition Communists made a dramatic comeback to third place, while the Social Democrats held their own in second and the conservative Social Democratic Center made slight gains but dropped from third to fourth position.

A 35-per-cent abstention was seen as not only disenchantment in the 4 1/2-month-old Socialist government, but in the democratic process bor out of the April, 1974, overthrow of the rightist dictatorship. Abstentions have risen steadily from 8 per cent in the April, 1975, Constituent Assembly elections, to 16 per cent in last April's legislative election and 25 per cent in June's presidential poll.

The Socialists were well in the lead tonight with 33.11 per cent of the vote, followed by the Social Democrats with 24.49 per cent of the country's 4,035 parishes.

Communist Comeback

The Communist party's "electoral front" with two minor satellite groups made an unexpectedly strong showing with 17.65 per cent, recovering from 7 per cent in June's presidential election and bettering their combined total of 15.93 per cent in the legislative poll.

The Social Democratic Center won 16.63 per cent, compared to 15.96 in April.

A major casualty of the election was the revolutionary Popular Unity Movement, which won only 2.42 per cent of the vote. The movement's presidential candidate, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, came in second last June with 16.52 per cent.

The vote for municipal and parish officials does not directly affect the central government. Socialist Premier Mario Soares, however, indicated on the eve of the voting that his Cabinet would resign if his party suffered heavy losses at the local level.

Despite yesterday's electoral victory, the Soares government is now faced with even more difficulties in governing because the opposition has been considerably reinforced regionally and will undoubtedly become more aggressive on the national level.

Split Results

The country came out of the election badly split, with the Communists strongly in control of the southern Alentejo Province and a good part of Lisbon's industrial belt, and the Social Democrats and the Center Democrats predominant in the rural, conservative north.

There are conflicting results for town hall elections, with the Socialists and Social Democrats each claiming to have won more mayoral posts. It is certain that the Socialists control the main cities: Lisbon, Oporto, Santarem, Setubal, Portalegre and Faro.

Family Given Note of Spain Kidnap Victim

Leftist Unit's Demand Unlikely to Be Met

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, the high government official kidnapped by leftist Basque guerrillas, has sent his family a note asking them to "keep the faith," family sources said today.

Mr. de Oriol's message was relayed by his captors to a Madrid newspaper, which turned it over to the family last night. It was the first sign that the 53-year-old president of the Council of State was still alive two days after his abduction.

In a covering note, the guerrillas renewed their demand that the government free 15 prisoners jailed for terrorist acts. Government sources said there was no chance the authorities would give in to blackmail.

The sources summed up Mr. de Oriol's brief note, recognized as authentic by police, as follows:

"In the present moment my only concern is my family, whom I love more than anything in the world. The most important is to keep the faith since our destinies are in the hands of God."

Premier Adolfo Suarez postponed a visit to Barcelona today to deal with the political crisis caused by the kidnapping. Government sources said he was in constant touch with his top aides, the ministers for defense, political affairs and the interior.

In a letter to the Barcelona authorities, Mr. Suarez said he put off the visit as a result of "the gravity of some occurrences that we all know about."

Referendum Due

The kidnapping occurred just before Wednesday's national referendum in which Spaniards will decide on democratic reforms.

The reforms are opposed by both the extreme right and the extreme left, while moderate leftist parties urge abstention.

Police clashed with banner-waving leftists in central Madrid today as the incidents occurred in Plaza de Espana Square and Jose Antonio Street as more than 2,000 followers of the Maoist Revolutionary Workers' party tried to stage a demonstration against the referendum.

Mr. de Oriol's abductors said in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Third Present Level

...E to Tell Russia to Cut Catch ...thin 200-Mile Fishing Limit

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—The Soviet Union was given today by the European Economic Community's foreign ministers that its trawlers must drastically reduce catches in EEC waters early next year.

The Russians will be told that the EEC 200-mile fishing limit declared on Jan. 1, their catches in these waters must be reduced from its present level of [illegible] tons a year to 200,000 tons after will stand for three years only. If the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc fishing nations such as East Germany and Poland have not by the end of 1977 negotiated reciprocal fishing rights within the 200-mile zone they will be excluded from these waters.

After a full discussion, it was decided the Russians should be given three months breathing space in which to reconsider their present attitude.

For ideological reasons the Soviet Union refuses to give diplomatic recognition to the EEC and has therefore failed to respond to its requests for negotiation on fishing quotas after the 200-mile limit is declared.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said today that the cut demanded by the EEC in Soviet fishing fleets was "very dramatic," but that it nonetheless gave Moscow and its partners an opportunity to talk to the EEC.

According to officials here, the EEC threat may not seem as tough to the Soviet Union as it sounds. They point out that the U.S.S.R.'s own decision to set up a 200-mile fishing zone makes the community's negotiating position much easier.

No Challenge Expected

No one here believes the Russians will seriously challenge the 200-mile limit to be adopted by the EEC, since they have taken a similar position themselves.

But it was clear to the foreign ministers that it would be unrealistic to order all Soviet-bloc trawlers out of EEC waters on Jan. 1.

The commissioner responsible for fishing negotiations with third countries, Finn Olav Gundelach, last week admitted as much. "You cannot tell traditional fishermen that they must cease their operations overnight," he said.

...osition Picks President of ...n Parliament

...Dec. 13 (Reuters).—...ermany's Social Democratic party tonight accepted an ...n candidate as president ...new parliament that ...tomorrow.

...kesman for Chancellor Schmidt's party said that ...not contest the election ...Carstens, a retired diplomat member of the Christian Democratic Union, as president ...parliament for the next ...s.

...pokesman said that the Social Democratic president ...parliament, Annemarie ...will step back into one ...four deputy-president ...

...post of president traditionally goes to the biggest party ...ry party and is normally ...ted.

...Renger will step down ...the Social Democrats' ...the elections from which ...emerged as the largest ...rty in parliament.

Kohl Elected

...Dec. 13 (AP).—Helmut ...s elected today to lead ...bined conservative opposition ...parliament. His election ...ended a threat by the Bavarian wing to cancel ...ir alliance with the ...n Democratic Union.

Kills 4 Swiss

ALLEN, Switzerland, Dec. ...uters).—An avalanche ...ur young Swiss and in...fifth near Trogen, south ...police said today.

Callaghan Pushes Home-Rule Bill in Commons Debate

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Labor government said today that it may allow the Scottish and Welsh people to vote in a referendum to indicate acceptance or rejection of the government proposal to give them limited home rule and their own assemblies.

"I'm not trying to dangle anything or dodge it over the question of a referendum," Prime Minister James Callaghan told Parliament. "We are looking at the practical problems involved and seriously considering them. We shall examine the question fairly and properly."

Mr. Callaghan spoke at the opening of a four-day Commons debate on the second reading of the government's so-called "devolution" bill on Scotland and Wales.

The government hopes to have the bill approved by Parliament before its current session ends next October.

Black South Africa Detainee Reportedly Hangs Self in Cell

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A black mining engineer who is believed to have been detained in connection with an explosion in a Johannesburg restaurant last week has hanged himself in his cell at police headquarters here, a police spokesman said today.

Wellington Tshazibane, an Oxford University graduate, was said to have hanged himself with a strip torn off a cell blanket. Associates have sought permission to have an independent pathologist present at the postmortem examination tomorrow into his death, which is the seventh among black detainees this year.

Officials have said little publicly about the explosion, other than acknowledging that it may have marked the beginning of an urban terrorist campaign by anti-apartheid militants.

But local newspapers, quoting police sources, have said that Mr. Tshazibane and another black, Johannes Mofokeng, a 24-year-old Soweto soccer star, were arrested as suspected accomplices.

The two men were said to have been former co-workers of Isaac Sigho, whom police arrested after the bombing attack on the Fontana Restaurant. All were employed in the diamond research laboratory of the De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

For a time, the three men worked in adjacent laboratories at Boksburg, a Johannesburg suburb. Until last February, Mr. Tshazibane was employed in the research laboratory of the Anglo American Corp. of South Africa. Mr. Sigho was dismissed in October from the electronics section of De Beers diamond research laboratory, where Mr. Mofokeng worked as a laborer until his arrest.

Mr. Sigho, 27, is recuperating in a prison hospital from injuries received in the blast, in which he lost his right hand. There were no serious injuries among white diners in the crowded beer garden where the explosion occurred last Wednesday.

Mr. Tshazibane, 30, was arrested on Thursday as he got off a flight from Lesotho, where he was working in a De Beers diamond mine. The police visited his mother, Joyce Mavuso, at her Soweto home on Saturday to inform her that her son had committed suicide. "I do not know what to say except that we will have our own doctor when the postmortem is held," Mrs. Mavuso said today.

Shortly after Mr. Tshazibane's death was confirmed this morning, the police raided the Soweto home where he had lived with his mother. Unconfirmed reports said that at least two shots were fired, but it was not immediately known if there were any casualties.

In the absence of detailed information from the police, rumors abound. One report, carried in several newspapers, was that the restaurant explosion was a preliminary to a second bombing, planned to take place on the Day of the Covenant, which falls this Thursday, a national holiday.

Gen. Gert Prinsloo, the police commissioner, tried today to calm public anxieties prompted by the explosion. He said that the police did not anticipate the outbreak of a general campaign of urban terrorism. Last week, Justice Minister James Kruger acknowledged that the blast may have been the first blow in a terrorist campaign.

Mr. Tshazibane, the 29th black detainee to die since political detentions became common in the early 1960s, was described by Anglo American officials as "a brilliant young man."

He enrolled at Oxford on an Anglo American scholarship in 1969, after being expelled for political activities from the University of Fort Hare, a black institution. He was one of very few black men working as an engineer in South Africa's mining industry.

According to the police, he was on bail at the time of his latest arrest, having been charged in connection with the death of his wife, Elizabeth, who was found battered to death in Soweto a few weeks ago.

Geneva Talks' 2d Round Expected for January

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Britain prepared today to adjourn the Rhodesia conference after seven weeks of inconclusive discussion but with a fresh start planned for early next year.

Ivor Richard of Britain, the conference chairman, held a final round of bilateral meetings with the four black nationalist delegation leaders to discuss where and when to hold a second round of the negotiations.

Mr. Richard conferred with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday before Mr. Smith went back to Salisbury.

High conference officials said Mr. Richard would adjourn the conference tomorrow and that the second phase would probably open "toward the end of January." Geneva remained the likeliest site although Nairobi is a possibility, they said.

Not a Failure

British officials said that, on balance, they do not consider the conference to have been a failure because it brought black and white Rhodesians to the negotiating table, where they were able to spell out their positions on how Rhodesia should make the transition from white minority rule to independence under black majority rule.

"We also have a deadline for majority rule which is March 1, 1978," a British official said.

The black nationalist leaders—the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's deputies, and "Patriotic Front" leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, conferred with Mr. Richard today.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, after their meeting with Mr. Richard, said their position remains that Britain must transfer power to the black majority.

"We cannot accept anything less than that," the two nationalists said.

Mr. Mugabe said he and Mr. Nkomo were prepared to accept a British commissioner in Salisbury during the transitional period, "but we do not intend to have the territory taken over by Britain."

"A resident commissioner is a very honorable post," Mr. Mugabe said. "It enables the British to lower the flag while we hoist our own."

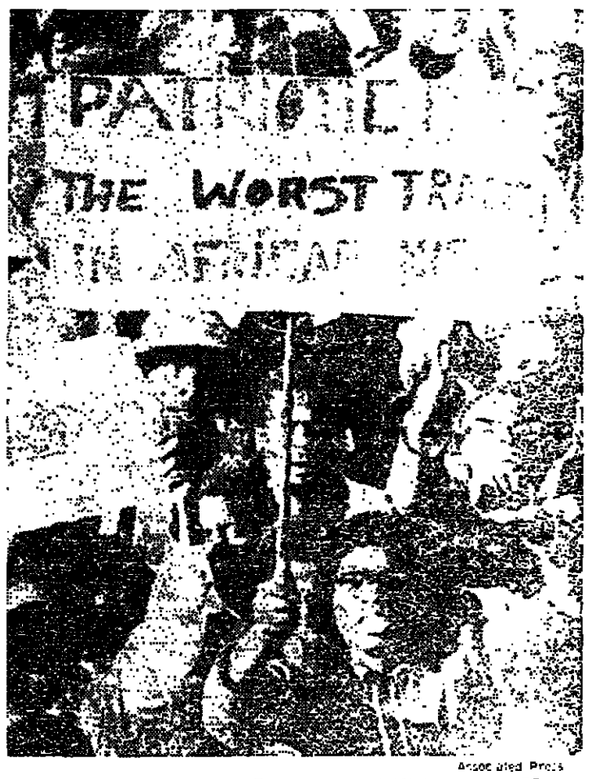
Mr. Nkomo reported that Mr. Richard said he would inform all the delegations tomorrow about the adjournment and propose a date for resumption.

Muzorewa Greeted

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 13 (AP).—Bishop Muzorewa was welcomed home to Salisbury yesterday from the Geneva conference by about 300,000 cheering followers. It was believed to be the biggest crowd to acclaim a Rhodesian black politician.

The U.S.-educated Methodist bishop was greeted with clenched-fist salutes and shouts of "Zim! Zim!" for Zimbabwe, the nationalist name for Rhodesia. He went in a motorcade from the airport to Salisbury's black suburbs.

Bishop Muzorewa said at a news conference that he feels there is still enough goodwill between the country's 6 million blacks and 270,000 whites to work out a constitutional settlement.



Associated Press.
RHODESIA WELCOME—Supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa greeting their leader near Salisbury on return from Geneva conference. Sign refers to rival black group.

Fears Grow on Crime, 'Unemployables'

Jobless Youths Worry West Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The blight of jobless youth has fallen over Western Europe.

As in the United States, it is school dropouts—often from the least favored social strata, often with inadequate vocational training or an education mismatched with the needs of employers—who are the hardest hit.

In U.S. cities, rising youth unemployment has been associated with increased crime and other violence, suicides, drug addiction and prostitution. An investigation has found fears running deep in many Western European countries that they may be headed down a similar path.

Economic and social forces are combining to make youths into what the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development terms "a new underprivileged group."

Slower Growth

After two decades of economic vitality, during which about 10 million foreign workers supplemented sorely stretched national labor forces, Europeans have now entered what most specialists believe will be an extended period of slower growth.

As economic activity has slumped, some foreign workers have departed. Yet unemployment is still climbing because growth now, and at the rate being forecast until 1980, is inadequate to absorb the new entries into the labor market.

Formal statistics tell part of the story. In the nine Common Market countries, those under the age of 25 looking for jobs have more than doubled since 1973 and now account for 1 out of every 3 of the 5 million unemployed.

There has been a significant increase, furthermore, in the number of youths out of work for relatively long periods, suggesting, in the words of the Common Market's Executive Commission in Brussels, "development of a hard core of long-term unemployed people."

Richard O'Brien, chairman of the British Manpower Commission, said: "Lack of a job early in one's working life means that one misses the vital formative experience of work, the essential disciplines of working life which we take for granted. In short, there is a danger of making unemployables of our unemployed." Although not as high as in the United States, unemployment totals in Western Europe have already reached levels not reached since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Among social forces tending to work to the disadvantage of young job seekers is the position held by union leaders on both sides of the Atlantic that their principal responsibility is protection of those on the job, not those looking for one.

Another is the attitude of corporate managers. With mounting social obligations, accepted at the insistence of governments and unions, managers have found that workers, once hired, are difficult and expensive to let go. This makes them generally wary about recruiting new workers.

Machines Preferred

Against the backdrop of contracting labor needs and rising labor costs, company managers now prefer, even when openings do arise, to acquire a machine if possible rather than hire workers.

"There is too much similarity for comfort between what happened in the northern cities of the United States and what is happening here," commented the Guardian after West Indian riots at carnival time late last August in the Kensington borough of London.

West Indian teen-agers, many of them jobless, fought running battles with the police for two days. More than 100 persons were arrested and more than 200 injured.

In Brixton, another section of London with a large West Indian population, Courtney Laws, a black leader, received a reporter in the bare offices of the Brixton Community Neighborhood Association, declaring: "Youth unemployment has grown so much in Brixton that it is now genuinely reflected in delinquency, crime and anti-social behavior."

Motorcycle Gangs

In Hamburg, the Rev. Werner Jeschonowski, a Lutheran pastor, runs an unusual church rehabilitation center on the Billrothstrasse—five minutes from the Reeperbahn red light district—for motorcycle gangs of leather-jacketed youths, most without gainful employment, many with police records.

The center has twice-weekly "contact" sessions, helps the youths get jobs and tries to divert them from the violence of the streets.

Pastor Jeschonowski, who has worked seven years in the center, warned that if youth unemployment gets much higher, "I see great dangers approaching us."

The forebodings seem to be borne out by such youths as Uwe and Nils, both 20 years old, who proudly wear swastikas and Nazi medals on their black leather jackets. Hitler was someone to admire, they contend, because he improved job conditions in Germany.

Paris Warnings

Demonstrations in the streets of Paris are also flashing warnings about the explosive character of youth unemployment. Twice in recent months marchers have been called out to protest the rising number of unemployed youths.

In the spearhead of these and other demonstrations are teenagers who chant: "The only solution is revolution!"

Although the grinning demonstrators still appear more self-conscious than defiant and though they rarely clash with the police, the words cannot entirely be dismissed in France, with its history of periodic revolutions and its worker-student uprising in the spring of 1968.

The gravity of the situation is underscored in talks with such officials as a top French central banker, who emotionally observed after a particularly bleak assessment of monetary and financial conditions: "Unemployment threatens to erode the foundations of our democratic institutions."



United Press International.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT A BURDEN—Railroad workers shovel snow from tracks, trying to open line between Goldau and Klosterli in mountains of central Switzerland.

Kidnapped Spanish Official Sends a Message to Family

(Continued from Page 1)

notes and telephone calls to news media that the kidnapping was a protest against the "phony fascist referendum."

Rightists have been urging Spaniards to vote no, claiming that democracy equaled chaos. Some of them expressed the hope that the kidnapping would turn the referendum into a vote on law and order and boost the no vote.

Mr. de Oriol's abductors are an obscure far-left group signing its notes "October 1 Revolutionary, Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Resistance Group" (GRAPO). Other far-left organizations say they have no ties with it.

A small group apparently composed of dissidents of other revolutionary movements, it first won notoriety Oct. 1 last year when it killed four Madrid policemen. It has since carried out a series of bombings of government buildings and television relay towers.

"The safety of Oriol depends on the government's attitude," a note from GRAPO said. "We are prepared for everything."

GRAPO has set no deadline for the release of the 15 prisoners whom it has named in its communiqués. They include some of the persons allegedly involved in the 1973 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco as well as Basque and Maoist urban guerrillas whose death sentences Francisco Franco commuted to 30 years in prison shortly before his death last year.

Police Seek Carrillo

MADRID, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The police have been given orders to find and arrest Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo, believed to be hiding here. Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa was quoted today as saying.

Mr. Carrillo, who has lived in France since the end of the 1936-39 Civil War, was denied a Spanish passport despite a royal amnesty in July. But he surfaced here three days ago and announced at a press conference that the Communists would contest national elections next spring. He said he had been living here since February.

West Point Gets New Cadets Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Pentagon today announced the assignment of a new commandant of cadets at West Point, a more apparently prompted by the worst cheating scandal in the academy's history.

Brig. Gen. John Bard, an executive to the Supreme Allied Comander, Europe, will succeed Brig. Gen. Walter Ulmer jr., the Pentagon said.

Gen. Bard is a 1954 graduate of West Point, ranking second in his class scholastically. He holds a bachelor's and a master's degree in political science from Oxford University and a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from the University of Michigan.

Ankara University Shut to End Violence

ANKARA, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Ankara University was shut indefinitely today while the Turkish government takes steps to curb political violence on the campus. Scores of people have died in clashes between extreme leftist and rightist students.

Faculty representatives said after a meeting over the weekend that armed political acts, political murder and pressure from extremist organizations outside universities have made teaching impossible.

Qatar Tightens Security for OPEC Talks

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 13 (NYT).—This remote Arabian sheikhdom has been taking stern security measures in recent days to guard against any terrorist assaults or incidents during a meeting this week of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Desert patrols have been intensified. Bulletproof steel shutters have been put up to shield the conference hall. Foreign travelers are being carefully screened by the police.

"We have a tradition of hospitality here, but we must prepare for everything," a visitor was told by Abdel Rahman Saif al-Modhadi, director of the Qatar radio.

Petroleum experts from the OPEC nations have already gathered in the capital for a preliminary meeting before the chief oil negotiators from 13 countries convene Wednesday. The talks are expected to last two or three days and probably will result in an increase in oil prices, the first in 15 months.

The price increases are of great significance for the economies of the world's industrial and developing countries.

A similar OPEC conference in Vienna last year was raided by terrorists, who abducted some ministers and flew with them to Libya before releasing them.

The desire for safety is understood to have been a main reason for the decision to meet in Qatar, a bleak promontory that juts from the Arabian Peninsula into the Gulf.

Qatar's oil wells produce a mahogany-colored and evil-smelling oil that brings the sheikhdom $2 billion a year.

No reports of impending terrorist actions have been made known, but it is thought here that extremists of many political shadings might want to attempt some spectacular act of violence during the meeting, which will bring together representatives of countries providing about two-thirds of the non-Communist world's oil supplies.

Accordingly, motorized army patrols have been bolstered along Qatar's sandy borders to try to thwart any infiltration from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Foreign applicants for visas to enter Qatar have been screened more carefully than usual.

During the meeting, patrol boats of Qatar's small navy are expected to cruise the waters near the Gulf Hotel, which is to house most of the OPEC representatives.

The nine-story modern building is set on the eastern outskirts of the capital on a small headland known as Ras Abu Abdoud, which is expected to be cordoned off this week. The hotel is to be closed to unauthorized visitors.

Tall steel shutters have been fitted to the windows of the Gulf Hotel's 100-foot-long main banquet hall, where the meeting is expected to be held.

Moderate Increase

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Indonesian Oil Minister Mohammed Sadli said tonight that his country would support a "moderate" oil-price increase of around 10 per cent on the current $11.51 per barrel.

Prof. Sadli, who is the current chairman of the 13-member organization, said that his country usually adopted a moderate stand.

French Reported To Menace Scots In Fish Dispute

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13 (AP).—Britain dispatched a vessel today to investigate claims that French fishermen threatened Scots with rifles in a weekend incident off the Scottish coast.

The Scottish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries said here that it ordered the Fishery Protection vessel Westra into the area.

The Westra was dispatched after Capt. Peter Duncan reported that 20 large trawlers from Boulogne harassed him and other Scottish fishermen off the Shetland Islands 100 miles northeast of the Scottish mainland.

Capt. Duncan said the French ignored signals and a rocket fired by the smaller Scottish boats to warn them they were getting too close. When the Scots moved in to protest, the French produced rifles, he said.

Swiss Still Study Action on Alleged War Criminal

BERN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Swiss government today put off until the end of the week a decision on the Netherlands' demand for the expulsion of accused Nazi collaborator Pieter Menten, 78.

The seven-member Swiss Cabinet said that "some questions remain to be examined," and that it will discuss the case again at its next meeting on Friday.

Switzerland was faced with delicate legal problems after Mr. Menten's arrest, because its penal code does not provide for the extradition of persons charged with war crimes.

A 1965 decree, however, permits expulsion of any person suspected, with supporting evidence, of "crimes against humanity."

2 Get Death in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—A court in Rostov-on-Don, southern Russia, has sentenced two Soviet wartime collaborators to death by firing squad for taking part in Nazi atrocities, the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya reported today.

Two others, tried with them, were sentenced to long terms in labor camps, it said.

European Parties Discuss 1978 Vote

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The chairmen of Europe's Social Christian, Liberal and Socialist parties met today to discuss campaign rules for direct elections to the European Parliament scheduled for May, 1978.

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, chairman of the European Popular party; Gaston Thorn, Premier of Luxembourg and chairman of the European Liberal party, and Wilhelm Droescher, president of the Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community, discussed a code governing spending and other aspects of electioneering.

They also talked about differences in national election laws and the use of the mass media to promote the idea of European integration.

Indian Party Leader Freed From Parole

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Atal Bihari Bajpayee, parliamentary leader of the Hindu Nationalist Jan sangh party, has been released unconditionally from detention under India's emergency laws, an official announcement said today.

Mr. Bajpayee, 49, was arrested soon after the state of internal emergency was imposed in June, 1975. He was held without trial until a few months ago, when he was released on parole.

New Whale Quota For Japan, Russia

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed today on sharing a sperm whale catch quota given up by South Africa for the 1977 season in the Southern Hemisphere, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Under the agreement, Japan's quota for sperm whales was increased from 168 to 138 males and from 37 to 63 females. The Soviet Union's share will be 3,134 males and 707 females, an increase from 2,842 and 600, respectively.

Earthquake Rocks North Italian Town

RIVA DEL GARDA, Italy, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A strong earth tremor rumbled through this northern Italian town at the foot of the Alps today, damaging buildings and forcing families to seek shelter in requisitioned hotels.

There were no reports of injuries. The Geophysical Observatory at Trieste said the tremor hit at 6:24 a.m. (0524 GMT) with a force of 4.5 on the Richter scale.

Oil Payment Surplus Possible

S. Korea's Exports of L To Mideast Creating a l

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, Dec. 13.—When Samwhan Construction Co. submitted its $26-million bid to build a 97.5-mile road in Saudi Arabia, "there was virtually no trade and no contacts between South Korea and Saudi Arabia," said Choi Chang Whan, the company's president. "We didn't even have an embassy there."

That was December, 1973. By the end of October, this year, South Korea had signed nearly $3.1 billion worth of construction contracts in the Mideast and had expanded its exports to this region by 12.5 times. More than $2.2 billion have been signed in contracts in the first 10 months of this year.

Next year, South Korea could become the first oil-importing country to balance its books—or even record a payments surplus—with Mideast nations.

It is part of the story of South Korea's newest, and perhaps most successful export—labor.

At the end of October, 45,374 South Koreans were making their living overseas, excluding emigrants. In the Mideast, hundreds of additional workers were being flown into Bahrain on Korean Air Lines flights—now operating three times a week—to join the 19,182 working in the region as of Oct. 31.

Government Support

Another 13,625 South Koreans were working as seamen for foreign shipping firms and 9,452 were employed in West Germany, mostly as coal miners.

By the end of next year, around 40,000 Koreans were expected to be employed in the Mideast alone, mostly in Saudi Arabia. Construction executives said the number could easily expand to 60,000 in 1978.

The export of labor is backed up by the government through indirect subsidies and threats of fines and imprisonment for faulty work abroad. Overseas construction has become the major hope for a windfall in foreign exchange for a nation which in recent years has suffered annual trade deficits exceeding $1.5 billion.

Although officials deny charges made by foreign competitors that South Korean firms are accepting overseas contracts at cost or below, they admit the chief attraction of Mideast business is not the percentage of profit.

Foreign Exchange

Asked about foreign impressions that the construction boom was less a profit-making enterprise than an effort to obtain foreign exchange, the then Minister of Construction Kim Jae Kyu replied:

"What you have heard is pretty accurate."

Mr. Kim, who recently became head of the South Korean CIA, said that profits were running at about 8 per cent on Mideast contracts, compared with a norm of "between 25 per cent and 30 per cent" on domestic construction contracts.

"Profit is much thinner than in South Korea, but the volume is so big that the sum of money is large," he added.

Mr. Kim said, however, that President Park Chung Hee had personally instructed him to avoid becoming a "dollar-earning worm."

"The President said friendship with countries in which we carry out construction projects is more important than dollars," Mr. Kim added. "The value of the dollar changes. The value of friendship does not."

Host of Measures

Mr. Park's government has put itself squarely behind the Mideast push with a host of measures:

• A 50-per-cent corporate tax exemption was put into effect Jan. 1 for profits from overseas construction projects. Exports for such projects have been excluded from taxation completely, and long-term loans with interest rates of between 8 per cent and 12 per cent (depending on the length of the repayment period) are being provided to construction firms, Mr. Kim said.

By comparison, interest rates for large corporations seeking loans for work in itself run around...

• Wages of wor seas projects have from income tax month. And even t had been sending per cent of their pa out coercion, the ment on Feb. 1 ma remittances a legal

• The governme the lead in seekin foreign commerci guarantee bidding mance bonds requir governments as a the awarding of co

Competition

Since Jan. 1, priva been required to su details of overseas review by the Mini struction before an mitment.

Mr. Kim denied pose of this legal to prevent competi but added:

"Koreans have experience that com begets bloodletting selves."

A contractor sued for up to five firm fined about $1 workmanship result damage to an ove during the warranty

Licenses Req

All construction wishing to engage work are required censes, which may when "performance censing standards" national prestige by delayed fulfillment tract."

Chung Jai Suk, ch president of the Kor tion for Mideast St was established only ago, pointed out that his alone was estima 500,000 foreign worke out its current five-ye plan.

Without suggesting Korea intended to sen like that number to t he added.

"We really have n tion. Japan, when it Mideast projects, can o ing and better techn we have but it can't labor. And it has to co the United States, even better technolog offer skilled labor and amount of technology and nobody else can d

Seventy projects are and include a $44-b dustrial port develop million liquefied natur sulfurisation plant, and struction—for $280 mill entire university.

© Los Angeles Ti

Top Palestin Meet in Atte To End Riva

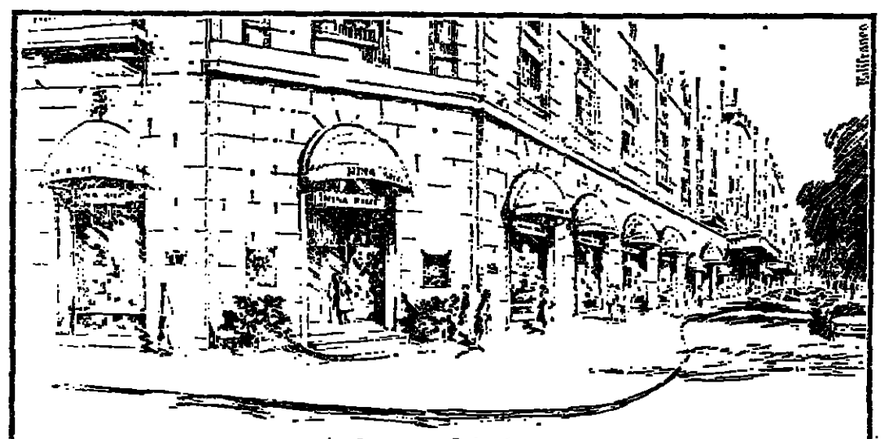
DAMASCUS, Dec. 13 Palestinian leaders hel round of crucial talks patch up their differe take a united stand on posed Arab-Israeli peac tions.

In the second meetin 42-man Central Council parliament) which bega rent session yesterday, of the various guerrill agreed to consolidate unity by putting an end ately to their propaganda

Conference sources sa was also agreed to "rely cratic dialogue instead o for settling disputes."

"Important resolutio adopted regarding recent international developme have bearing on the Pa case," the sources said.

Although no details of t olutions were disclosed, said that the council u considered the outcome o General Assembly debat Middle East and persist efforts to have the Gene talks on the Middle East.



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Arab Youths Demonstrate for 6th Day in West Bank; Dozens Arreste

(Continued from Page 1)

year, then within the foreseeable future.

This does not mean that the Palestinians have completely given up their dream of a return to lost properties in Haifa, in Lod and in other Israeli towns. But for the people of the West Bank who have not been cooped up for a generation in the dreary refugee camps of Gaza and who are not exiles in a foreign land, there is a growing willingness to compromise.

As Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, put it: "A Palestinian state in exchange for recognition of Israel." And what of the goal of a secular state to replace the Jewish state under Palestinian control? "Maybe 200 years, maybe 2,000," he said.

His remark was typical of many who said that the cause should be put aside at least for this generation in the interest of some kind of a state of their own.

Political moods in the West Bank tend to take their cue from outside and the mood here now is, of course, directly attributable to what is perceived as the new, moderate stance of the Arab world and perhaps the Palestine Liberation Organization as well.

"We must live now in the present and not in the past," said Nablus city councilman Khaldun Abd al-Hoq. "We must agree to live within the 1967 borders without asking for a return to the 1948 borders because the mood of the Arab countries has changed."

Moderate Voices

Or as Dr. Hatam Abu Ghazala, also of Nablus, said: "No one is willing to liquidate Israel anymore."

"If we just want to get rid of Israel we will kill ourselves," said Raymonda Tawil, an outspoken supporter of the Palestinian cause who has just been released from four months of house arrest in Ramallah.

"People are saying the PLO has done what it can but now we must do what we can to save the Palestinian people. These moderate voices are being heard now and are being encouraged by the Communist party against the Rejection Front."

None of this is very encouraging to Israelis who believe that without a real change of heart, a complete renunciation of the goal to replace the Jewish state with something else, nothing has really changed and the new Arab peace offensive is just a change in tactics.

And when the Arabs talk of a return to 1967 borders it means abandoning the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza as well as giving up East Jerusalem — something Israelis are not about to do, "not even for peace," as a senior Israeli official said recently.

Growing Hope

Yet there is a growing hope in the West Bank that some compromise can be reached with the help of the Arab peace offensive and pressure from the United States.

A related question being discussed in West Bank political circles is what form the proposed state should take. Except for security matters, as an Israeli official once pointed out, the West Bank is a Jordanian-Israeli condominium. Although the Rabat summit of 1974 held that the PLO was the sole representative of the Palestinian people, Jordan still pays civil servants and teachers and, although the amount is less now, development funds as well. West Bank mayors make the journey across the Jordan, hat in hand, seeking more funds.

The Israelis hope that any state on the West Bank will be part of Jordan and, with the growing ties between Syria and Jordan, many people on the West Bank fear that Amman and Damascus have the same thing in mind.

Bitterness Lingers

Although there is private criticism of the PLO leadership here and although there is a pro-Jordanian faction, especially among the well-off who fear the radical PLO, the prevailing view on the West Bank is that there should be an independent and completely sovereign Palestinian state first and that cooperation with Jordan should be considered later.

There are some, like Be Mayor Elias Freij, who confederation with Jorda best answer. For others, terness of what amount Jordanian occupation her 1948-67 period is too muc

But in the long run diplomat said, "the que not whether there shoul connection between the Bank and Jordan but ho of a connection. Every Pa the West Bank has a rel Jordan and they are too linked economically. Th alternative would be a tion with Israel which wants."

"The West Bankers are like us in the Diaspora," raeli Arabist said recently. may dream of Palestine state but they know the have to be practical a operate with the regime in in order to get along." Th is the Israelis, yesterda Jordanians, before that th lsh, the Turks, the Crusad so on. With that kind of there is optimism that p something can be worked o the Palestinians to have a of their own. If that c done, most people on the Bank could accept the exi of Israel.

Two Dissidents Quit E. Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Two more East German dissidents have moved to the West with the approval of Communist authorities, the Association of West German Writers said today.

Hannes Schwenger, the organization's chairman, told reporters in West Berlin that Thomas Brasch, a writer, and Katharina Thalbach, an actress, had been granted exit visas by East German authorities.

The two had signed a declaration of solidarity with political singer Wolf Biermann, whom the Communists stripped of his East German citizenship last month because of his "hostile performances" in the West.

...ew Vaccine ...or Rabies ...s Developed

...rench-Made Serum ...as No Side Effects

...HICAGO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Re...chers have developed an ef...tive and simplified new treat...nt for rabies, a Philadelphia ...sician reported yesterday. ...he treatment, a major break...ough, involves only half a ...ies shots, with virtually no side ...ects, Dr. Hilary Koprowski ...te in this week's issue of the ...rnal of the American Medical ...sociation.

...urrent methods involve 14 to ... injections with frequent severe ...e reactions.

...r. Koprowski reported on field ...ls in Iran in which 45 per...s severly bitten by rabid dogs ...d wolves were treated with a ...w rabies vaccine produced in ...tures of human diploid cells. ...ey also received one injection ...h of rabies immune serum. ...This treatment," Dr. Koprow... said, "in contrast with past ...erience with other vaccines, ...ulted in protection of all indi...uals against rabies. Thus, al...st a century after the post-...posure treatment of humans ...s initiated, an effective tool for ...tecting man against rabies has ...ally been developed."

...he new vaccine, produced by ...Institut Merieux in Lyons, is ...own as human diploid cell vac...e. It was sent to the World ...alth Organization Collaborat...g Center for Reference and Re...rch in Rabies in Tehran for ...ls.

...It was used successfully on 45 ...rsons bitten by six dogs and two ...ves in rural areas of north...stern Iran between June, 1975, ...d January, 1976.

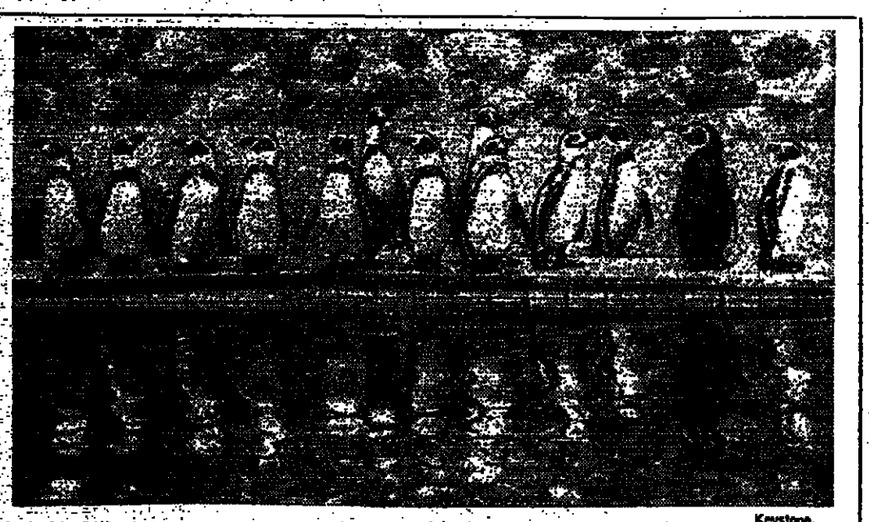
...Six months after the trial end..., all of the treated individuals ...re alive and well, with the ex...ption of one 90-year-old man ...o died of a heart attack fol...wing a hard day's work five ...nths after he received the ra...s shots.

...Doctors would have expected "a ...rtality of not less than 35 per ...nt among the 45 persons in our ...dies had they not been treated," ...r. Koprowski said.

..."We are convinced that a major ...eakthrough has been achieved ...the post-exposure treatment of ...ans exposed to rabies infec...n," Dr. Koprowski said.

...nis to Draft Women

...UNIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—...he Tunisian Army is to begin ...cripting women next year, ...fense Minister Abdallah Far... said in an interview.



Keystone.

ONE BACKWARD FELLOW—Well, anyway, 12 of the South American penguins look forward to job of posing for photographer in zoo in Schwerin, East Germany.

In Protection and Pomp of Presidency

Carter Seen Losing Contact With Public

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Direct personal contact with ordinary voters was a deliberate hallmark of President-elect Jimmy Carter's election campaign and of his tenure as governor of Georgia. But some of his entourage fear that he is now losing touch with the people.

They worry about the enforced isolation of the presidency that has enveloped Mr. Carter in a shield of security men and a horde of reporters who follow wherever he goes in public.

Greg Schneiders, who as Mr. Carter's appointments secretary probably spends more time with him than anyone else outside his immediate family, remarked the other day that it was increasingly difficult to maintain "relations with the outside world, which is getting more and more remote."

"In Iowa, when he was campaigning," Mr. Schneiders said, "Jimmy could walk up and talk to people . . . but now—since everything has grown in quantum leaps, first after the convention and even more after the election—it's become hard for him to function with people on a one-to-one basis."

Hard Man to Reach

Such public figures as Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, whom Mr. Carter invited in the campaign to keep in touch with him, have complained that now, as President-elect, he is a hard man to reach.

Mr. Carter tried to break out of isolation by meeting groups of businessmen and prospective candidates for top posts in his administration and by making scores of telephone calls around the country to leaders with whom he is consulting about his cabinet choices. Mr. Schneiders said that in this respect Mr. Carter sometimes has spent several hours a day on the phone.

In sessions with congressional leaders and others, Mr. Carter has made a point of giving them his personal phone number and inviting them to call him. Actually, Mr. Schneiders disclosed, there is a pecking order among those granted that courtesy: The great bulk of them have been given a switchboard number in Mr. Carter's hometown, Plains, Ga., and only about 35 to 40 —including Mr. Nader—have acquired the number that Mr. Carter himself answers.

Aides Sense Tension

Some of those from outside his immediate entourage have found him composed and relaxed in their meetings with him. "He was very relaxed, almost jolly—obviously working hard but enjoying it," was the description by W.G. Clayton jr., chairman of the Southern Railway Co., one of the industrialists who met with Mr. Carter at Blair House here last week.

But Mr. Carter seemed very tense to some of the high-level transition staff members who met with him at Blair House. "He's more at ease when he's in Georgia than he seems to be in Washington," said an aide who has taken part in sessions in both places.

Mr. Carter's intensity, this aide said, has made some of his staff stiff in his presence. One reason, the aide suggested, is that senior Carter assistants have evidently been left with the impression that they are in competition for certain White House responsibilities.

The aide said that Mr. Carter did not seem to want to relax that air of intense competition in his staff.

The pomp and circumstance of the presidency enveloped Mr. Carter almost immediately after his election when President Ford sent him his personal jet, Air Force One, to fly him to a vacation spot on St. Simon's Island, Ga.

Security Shield

The contingent of Secret Service agents surrounding him immediately expanded and by the time he came to Washington for the first time as President-elect on Nov. 22, he was shielded from the crowds across from Blair House, where he was staying.

Most of the day, high-level Ford administration officials came to call on him as if he were a visiting chief of state.

And when the schedule called for him to walk across Pennsylvania Avenue that afternoon to the White House grounds, about 50 yards away, protocol and security considerations prevailed at the last minute. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were driven in a Lincoln Continental limousine from Blair House to the rear entrance of the White House, with agents riding cars in front of and behind them.

Secretary Back Home After Last Mission

Kissinger Era of Airborne Diplomacy Ends

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned home yesterday, ending his unique era of airborne diplomacy.

When the blue, white and silver Air Force Boeing 707 jet swooped under the heavy clouds and touched down at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., a larger than usual group of State Department officials and reporters were there to honor the secretary, whose stamina had made him a legend at the State Department.

He chatted with some friends, spurned the TV microphones and then drove off to watch a football game on television. Three intensive years of shuttling around the world, to the Middle East, Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Latin America and Africa, were over.

The "Woodcutter," as the Secret Service agents identify him in their code, had logged 650,000 miles as secretary—564,000 of them to 57 foreign countries—and the last was yesterday's relaxed 3,600-mile flight from London that ended a five-day trip to Europe.

The dozen reporters on the flight, most of them veterans of more dramatic Kissinger missions, had hoped this final leg would be memorable. Two television networks had received permission to have cameramen aboard the flight and the secretary was pressed to speak about his triumphs and failures. But he steadfastly refused.

Likes His Job

Mr. Kissinger seems to prefer to save any discussion about his often controversial record for his own memoirs after he turns his job over to Cyrus Vance on Jan. 20. A proud man who likes his post, he appears not to want to hasten his departure by talking constantly about it.

He apparently finds it unattractive to list his triumphs and he seemingly finds it almost impossible to admit to any major mistakes.

Mr. Kissinger preferred on the flight—as he has on all the other flights in the last three years—to talk informally to reporters, either in his private lounge in the front of the plane or standing in the aisle in the rear.

There was an attempt at serious affairs of state. The Rhodesian negotiations are said to be coming along; the talks Mr. Kissinger had in London have generated some movement and some of his aides will return there later this week for more consultations.

The Russians were on everyone's mind. The suggestion was made that it was insulting for Leonid Brezhnev to have told President-elect Jimmy Carter that he would not foment a crisis next year. Also, it was suggested that Mr. Carter should be aware that the Russians will be watching his first moves carefully and that the United States must move quickly to warn the Russians if they should try to meddle in the Rhodesian situation.

Mideast Opportunity

The Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said, is ripe for settlement. But this does not mean that a Geneva conference is the best solution, since such a conference would only give the Soviet Union a free invitation to get involved in an area where it has been steadily losing influence.

If Mr. Kissinger were in charge after Jan. 20—and he says that he has no desire to be involved in any policy discussions—there might be simultaneous step-by-step diplomacy between Israel, Egypt and Syria to bypass the Palestinian problem, since Israel will not talk with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

His greatest sorrow probably is what happened in Indochina two years after the 1973 accords. But even the Korean agreement of 1953 would have collapsed if there had been anything comparable to Watergate and the ensuing congressional cutoff of aid and support.

No Retirement

The Air Force stewards opened some champagne, as they had at the end of every mission, and poured it into plastic cups. There were some desultory toasts. The mood was less sentimental or emotional than at the conclusion of several of the Middle East trips when the secretary was returning home with a concrete achievement after considerable effort.

Mr. Kissinger has not retired from work. He has told everyone that he will not leave the country in the remaining six weeks before Mr. Vance takes over. And the secretary plans to begin an intensive course of bringing Mr. Vance up to date on diplomatic matters on Wednesday, when the two will meet for most of the afternoon. They will meet regularly thereafter.

Mr. Vance, the secretary-designate, has said he would prefer to travel less than has Mr. Kissinger and to delegate the responsibility for negotiations to subordinates as much as possible.

But the consensus on the Kissinger plane was that, whatever Mr. Vance's intentions, in the Middle East in particular he may find it necessary to travel to that region to make any headway.

Weapons Suspect Is Freed on Bond

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP).—A man arrested in the discovery of eight tons of munitions on his property was released on $15,000 bond yesterday, sheriff's deputies said.

Meanwhile, investigators turned up additional weapons on property owned by Donald Wiggins, 41, in Ontario, Lancaster and Pomona. Authorities said the weapons were amassed by a revolutionary rightist organization.

Sheriff's deputies bulldozing the front yard of Mr. Wiggins's Pomona foundry Saturday found a number of military rockets. Authorities said they also found a large supply of machine-gun and other weapons parts. Five tons of armaments, including explosives and ammunition, had been found last week on the Lancaster property.

Robbers Draw a Blank

TURIN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Three armed men burst into a post office here and made away with what they thought was a sackful of money, police said. The sack contained blank forms for money orders.

Electoral College Meets in U.S. to Confirm Carter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Small groups of citizens met in state capitals throughout the United States today to confirm the election of Jimmy Carter as the next president of the United States.

The 538 men and women who compose the Electoral College carried out the constitutional step established by the nation's Founding Fathers.

Their action was expected to reflect the wishes expressed by 81 million Americans Nov. 2, when Mr. Carter won 297 electoral votes to 241 for President Ford. The popular vote was 1,681,417 in Mr. Carter's favor.

After the certification ceremonies in 50 states and the District of Columbia, the electoral votes will be sent to Washington to be opened, inspected and put away to be counted by Congress Jan. 6. Fourteen days later, Mr. Carter will be sworn in.

Japan Coalition Gains Strength

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (AP).—Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic party, which failed to win a majority in the Dec. 5 election, enlisted two more independents today, bringing its total strength to 260 of the 511 seats in the House of Representatives.

The party won 249 seats in the election and already had enlisted nine legislators who won as independents.

But it still is expected to have a difficult time in the house, where 271 seats are considered necessary to insure smooth control of the body and its 16 standing committees.

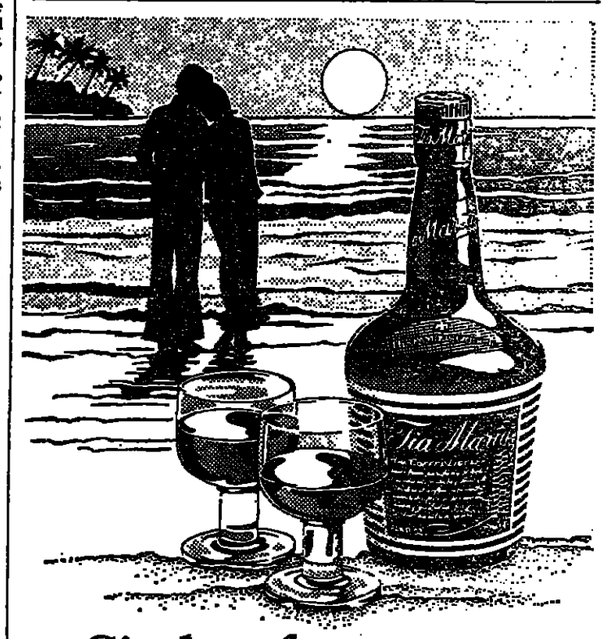
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Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.
Tia Maria

San Francisco Crime Surge Stirs Protest on Police 'Letup'

By Bill Richards

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A recent surge in violent crime here—much of it apparently random in its viciousness has upset the normally complacent residents of this city and raised serious questions about San Francisco's newly liberalized crime-fighting tactics.

The wave of shootings, rape attempts and other assaults began early this year, about the time Mayor George Moscone took office, and appears to have coincided with what many were calling the first "enlightened" attempt at policing the city.

The FBI reported a rise of almost 32 per cent in serious crime here during the first six months of this year, compared with 3 per cent for the nation as a whole. Local police statistics for the 10 months ending Oct. 31 showed serious crime up 22.7 per cent over last year, including a 9-per-cent increase in homicide, a rise of nearly 41 per cent in attempted rapes and 21 per cent for aggravated assaults.

Crime consciousness has been raised further recently by several heavily publicized incidents. In one, three masked gunmen invaded a dinner party thrown last month by former Mayor George Christopher, beat one of the men in the group and made off with $6,000 in cash and jewelry.

Two Holdup Murders

Several days later two men—one an insurance executive of the exclusive Pacific Heights section and the other a floral worker from the working-class Sunset District—were shot to death on successive nights during holdup attempts near their homes. Neither murder has been solved.

"It's the most lawless era in the history of San Francisco," the city supervisor, Alfred Nelder, said in an interview the other day.

Mr. Nelder, 60, who was police chief here in 1970 and 1971, has been a leading critic of what he calls the top officials' lax and permissive attitude toward crime.

The supervisor said: "War hasn't been declared on crime here. I kept quiet for 10 months this year while the crime rate escalated and the arrest rate dropped by more than 1,500. But now I have to say something is radically wrong."

Public officials acknowledge that they have received a barrage of complaints. The major targets of the outcry have been Mayor Moscone, Police Chief Charles Gain, District Attorney Joseph Freitas and Sheriff Richard Hongisto.

The critics were particularly outspoken last week during a noisy public hearing conducted by the city's 11 supervisors and devoted to the crime situation.

Mayor Moscone and top law-enforcement authorities did not attend the meeting, at which residents, including businessmen and off-duty policemen, denounced the new policies. One supervisor criticized the mayor's refusal to support publicly a proposal to give the police wider authority to stop, question and search suspects at crime scenes.

The subject is a touchy one here. San Francisco police were rebuked by the courts for their treatment of suspects seized in 1973 and 1974 during a series of racially motivated shootings known as the "Zebra" killings.

Chief Gain, who had led police forces in Oakland, Seattle and St. Petersburg, Fla., before taking over here in January, said in an interview that he would not allow police to go beyond the law in their duties, including stop-and-search operations.

"I don't care what the quantity of crime is," he said. "We cannot have police going outside the law just because of citizen or political pressure."

Mr. Gain, who described himself as "a professional, humanistic chief," acknowledged the increased pressures to revert to tougher police practices. But he added: "No amount of pressure can make me change my style."

Signs of Retreat

There are some signs, however, that officials may be backing off on the new police policies. A week ago the district attorney's office drew up a memorandum, which Chief Gain distributed to his 1,750 policemen, detailing how far the court allows an officer to go in stopping, questioning and searching a suspect.

Mayor Moscone has announced a $1.7-million plan to beef up police security. The program includes reassigning a number of officers from desk jobs to street patrol and organizing a 125-member task force to saturate high-crime areas.

District Attorney Freitas insists that he and Chief Gain have not altered law enforcement here and says: "The real furor is because everyone is frustrated and no one has the answer."

But Mr. Gain, only the second chief from outside department ranks, has irritated some policemen by blaming social problems for crime.

"Crime has many sources, not just the number of police on the street or how tough they are performing their duties," Mr. Gain said recently. "Unemployment is up, family structures are breaking down, peer-group pressure plays a part, inflation contributes. No matter what police do, they can't reverse trends like these."

Such statements are scoffed at by other policemen. "It doesn't work," said one veteran at headquarters. "You can have a liberal approach to a school system, maybe, but not crime."

...amaica Censors ...ampaigning

...INGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 13 ...PI).—Security forces imposed ...sorship on political advertising ...d public statements yesterday ...n effort to head off violence ...the last days of campaigning ...federal elections Wednesday. ...ir. Rudolph Green, the army ...ef of staff, and Police Com...ioner Basil Robinson said ...itical literature must be sub...tted to the joint army-police ...mand six hours before any ...blication or broadcast.

...The joint statement said the ...asure, taken amid growing ...sion between the ruling Peo...s National party and the ...position Jamaica Labor party, ...s imposed "with a view to the ...servation of the peace and in ...er to discharge our responsi...ties under the emergency ...ulations." Prime Minister ...hael Manley declared a state ...emergency last June during a ...e of violence.

...aq Reports ...urd Incidents

...AGHDAD, Dec. 13 (Reuters). ...mor shooting incidents are ...troubling the peace in Kurd...districts close to Iraq's north...tern frontier with Syria, ac...ding to Information Minister ...eq Aziz.

...ut he said in an interview ...t "the question can be dealt ...h by the police and border ...rds" and there was no call ...military action.

...he Kurdish revolt, which had ...e on intermittently for more ...n a decade, ended in the spring ...last year after an agreement ...ween Iraq and Iran put an end ...Tehran's support of rebel lead... Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

...za Strip Cholera

...EL AVIV, Dec. 13 (Reuters). ...ive new cases of cholera have ...n discovered in the Gaza ...ip, bringing the total to 28, a ...itary government spokesman ...d.

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News Analysis

Brezhnev Birthday Brings Back 'Cult' Memories

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (WP).—When Joseph Stalin, also known as father of the people, the greatest genius in history, friend and teacher of all toilers, shining sun of humanity and life-giving force of Socialism, reached 70 years of age in 1949, the occasion attracted presents enough to fill a museum and so many cabled accolades that Pravda went on publishing them daily for years.

Nikita Khrushchev's 70th birthday in 1964 was more modest. Eastern European leaders were summoned to Moscow bearing their countries' highest decorations to be pinned on the ample Khrushchev chest. There was an exhibition at his birthplace and a gala banquet at the Kremlin.

Now the 70th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev is upon us. The date is Dec. 19, but in a sense the commemoration has been under way for months. Honors have been heaped upon Mr. Brezhnev. He was named a marshal of the Soviet armed forces last spring (only Stalin had achieved that distinction among previous party chiefs.)

A massive bronze bust of Mr. Brezhnev was placed in his home town of Dneprodzerzhinsk—Khrushchev, in the flush of 1950s de-Stalinization zeal, had banned statues of living Soviet leaders. And lately, Mr. Brezhnev's Communist counterparts in other lands have been bestowing medals on him, one after another.

"You, Comrade Brezhnev," said Bulgaria's party boss Todor Zhivkov as he presented him a Gold Star of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, "are standing at the head of the mightiest state in the world at a time of decisions and actions which have historic implications for the destiny of mankind.

"The world once judged the Bolsheviks by Lenin. Today, the world judges the Soviet Communists and the Soviet people primarily by you, Comrade Brezhnev."

Perhaps the most significant title bestowed on Mr. Brezhnev recently carries no ribbon or even formal designation. It is "Vozhd," which means chief or leader but in a way reserved only for the most revered figures. Lenin was never "Vozhd" until he died. Stalin made the term his own. So its revival now to describe Mr. Brezhnev, in a speech at a Kremlin award ceremony in October, came as a shock.

The speaker was Andrei Kirilenko, a Politburo member who is considered Mr. Brezhnev's closest deputy. So, it is worth watching for "Vozhd."

There is talk of much more to come in the Brezhnev birthday celebrations: rumors that he will be elected an academician, the Soviet Union's highest honor for scholars; that he will get a third Hero of Socialist Labor award, entitling him to a statue in Moscow, and that a film documentary of his life will be shown on television.

Yet there clearly seem to be some limits on the adulation. The country is not being prepared for a major holiday to mark the occasion.

There is reason to believe that something grander was initially envisioned. Soviet literary sources say that a play devoted to Mr. Brezhnev's life was commissioned from Anatoly Sofronov, editor of the country's most popular weekly magazine. When the script was already in rehearsal, however, it was abruptly withdrawn and plans for a film version were also scrapped.

An unusually personalized glimpse of Mr. Brezhnev's life did, however, appear in a supplement to Moscow News, a weekly distributed in major foreign languages. Two issues last month included a "short biography" of the Soviet leader, featuring, among other surprises, a picture of a beaming Mr. Brezhnev in a sport shirt holding his great-granddaughter Galya in 1972.

Aside from portraying him as a war hero and a one-time worker—the ne plus ultras of Soviet credentials—Moscow News observes that "whatever the situation, L.I. Brezhnev is free and easy, always his natural self . . . People note his natural sense of humor, expressive mimicry and his ability to pick out what is funny.

"L. I. Brezhnev is a democratic person without a trace of conceit, as U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, for example, noted after a talk with him. At times, L. I. Brezhnev becomes emotional in expressing his feelings. He is an ardent hockey fan. The temperamental nature of the game, its sweeping speed, apparently, appeal to his character. He is also fond of fast driving, in which he excels."

(Mr. Brezhnev has a private stable of fancy cars, including a Rolls Royce and Mercedes, presented to him by foreign leaders.)

One of the Greats

What all this shows is that Mr. Brezhnev, once considered the quintessential "apparatchik," first among gray equals, is now intent on recognition on a par with the greatest names of Soviet, even Russian, history. At 70, he wears a hearing aid and has had health problems, but his personal powers are plainly great.

"This is already the second decade," Mr. Kirilenko told Mr. Brezhnev at the ceremony in October, "of our fruitful work under your wise leadership. . .

"Leonid Ilyich, we are glad that you are as you are and we all wish you, dear friend, good health and stay that way for years and years. . . 70 years of life is not little, but then it is not much, either. It is good that in our country, this age is considered only middle age."

That paean may have sounded chillingly familiar to Mr. Brezhnev. On Khrushchev's 70th birthday, Anastas Mikoyan, Khrushchev's close aide, said: "We are celebrating, today, the jubilee of a middle-aged man who is, as you can see for yourselves, at the peak of his strength and capabilities. . . We feel, dear friend, that you are only half way through your life."

Six months later Khrushchev was ousted on grounds of his "advanced age and deteriorating health."

Scientists Drilling Through Antarctic Ice

By Walter Sullivan

McMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Dec. 13 (NYT).—In an effort reminiscent of the ill-fated Mohole project, scientists are drilling through the Ross Ice Shelf of Antarctica into an oceanic "lost world" cut off from the sun—and from scrutiny—for thousands and perhaps millions of years.

As with the Mohole, the undertaking—the Ross Ice Shelf Project—is designed to attack a highly diverse array of problems, physical, biological and economic. The Mohole project—a hole to be drilled through the sea floor to the Moho, or bottom of the earth's crust, was shelved when the cost became unacceptably high.

Another goal of RISP is to explore the origin of the so-called "Antarctic bottom water," which creeps north along the floors of the world's oceans. This water, through its long contact with the sea floor, becomes rich in nutrients and, where it wells up to the surface, there is a bloom of oceanic life.

Two Ice Shelves

It is believed that this water originates beneath the two great ice shelves of Antarctica, the Ronne Ice Shelf on the Atlantic coast and the Ross Ice Shelf. The origin of the Antarctic bottom water is of international interest in that, indirectly, it is responsible for much of the world's oceanic food.

The Ross Ice Shelf is roughly the size of Spain—and is an oceanic extension of the continental ice sheet of Antarctica. At the drill site, 470 miles southeast of here, it is 1,375 feet thick. Along its northern front, where it gives birth to icebergs sometimes 100 miles long, it is uniformly about 700 feet thick.

The lip of this 400-mile frontal cliff is strikingly level because the ice, once water-borne, tends to spread to a uniform thickness, like spilled molasses. At the drill site, echo sounding has shown 780 feet of water beneath the ice and a sea floor laden with at least several thousand feet of sediment.

Core of Sediment

It is planned to drive a coring device 90 feet into this bottom sediment to obtain a cross section of its layers. This should reveal the history of the shelf, including when it was grounded at that location and when there was open sea at the site.

Some scientists believe great ice shelves like the Ross shelf serve as dams preventing inland ice from flowing readily out to sea. When a change in sea level or climate tips the environmental scales for such a shelf, according to this hypothesis, it rapidly breaks up into icebergs, freeing the inland ice to "surge" into the sea.

There is currently much debate whether the Marie Byrd Land ice sheet is unstable and might "surge" into the sea if the shelves on either side of it—the Ross and Ronne shelves—should break up. It is in West Antarctica, so called because it lies chiefly in the Western Hemisphere.

Below Sea Level

Whereas the far larger East Antarctica ice sheet rests on a continental block and is largely hemmed in by mountains, much of that in West Antarctica lies on land that is far below sea level.

The ice, fed by frequent snows, flows rapidly toward the Atlantic and Pacific. The drill site was chosen to be in an area of rapid flow from Marie Byrd Land. It moves north about three feet a day.

The world's oceans are currently rising about one millimeter a year, or four inches a century, and probably the chief uncertainty as to the reasons for this change concerns what is happening beneath the two great Antarctic shelves.

Some believe that seawater is freezing onto the shelf bottoms, subtracting fresh water from the seas and causing the high salinity that makes the bottom water hug the bottom. Others say the shelf bottoms are being wasted away by ocean currents. From the ice samples obtained all the way to the bottom, this debate should be resolved.

Fishing Through Ice

RISP also involves an unusual fishing expedition. Whereas hardy winter fishermen in the northern United States drill holes in lake ice a foot or two thick, here the ice is 1,375 feet thick.

Not only will the under-ice explorers fish through the ice—they will also look and listen. An underwater television system, with videotape recorder, will be lowered through the hole, as will microphones to eavesdrop on the sounds emitted by any creatures there. The TV system has two lenses, one pointed down and one aimed horizontally. Still-picture cameras will also be lowered.

It is assumed that there are at least some forms of life beneath the shelf, although whether large animals exist there is uncertain. Air-breathers, such as seals and whales, are unlikely. But ocean currents flowing in from the Pacific should provide sufficient nutrients for many other species, some highly specialized for this environment.

While the National Science Foundation and aircraft of the U.S. Navy are providing a large part of the funds and support for RISP, other participating nations include Australia, Britain, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and West Germany.

French Coal Industry Drops Yearly Bonus

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—In compliance with Prime Minister Raymond Barre's decision to hold the line on wage increases, the management of the state-run coal mines told trade unions today that the 84,000 miners will no longer get an extra 2 to 3-percent bonus above the regular adjustment of wages to the cost of living next year. The unions said they may call strikes.

A similar cancellation of such a bonus in the state-operated electric power company is due to lead to a two-hour strike tomorrow and Wednesday. Electricity is expected to be cut between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. tomorrow and 9:30 and 11:30 a.m. Wednesday.

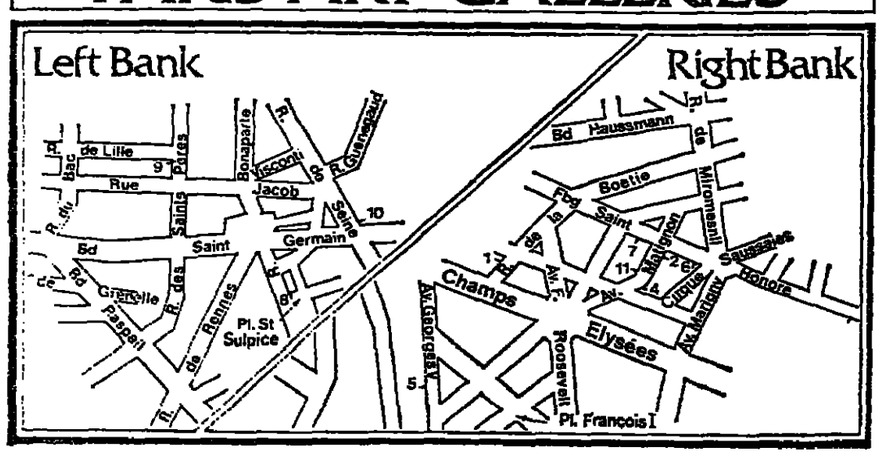
Sea Law Round Cleared

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—The General Assembly by unanimous consent has approved the decision of the three-year-old UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to hold its sixth session here May 23 to July 8, with an extension to July 15 if necessary.

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Bank Nominee Indicted in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (AP).—Asher Yadlin, a former financial figure, was indicted here today on nine counts of fraud, tax evasion and taking bribes.

Mr. Yadlin, 53, former chairman of Kupat Holim, a giant national health service, was about to become governor of the Bank of Israel when he was arrested two months ago. He was accused of taking a $300,000 kickback for giving a large construction contract to the Solel Boneh Company.

He was also charged with accepting $11,000 from a Kupat Holim lawyer for sending business his way, and $6,000 in kickbacks from a real estate agent.

On the bribery charges alone, Mr. Yadlin faces up to 10 years imprisonment.

Mr. Yadlin was further indicted on charges of evading real estate tax and of using fraudulent means in buying and selling medical facilities for his health service.

The defendant's sister, Sarah Hari, was indicted on charges of being a go-between in the alleged briberies.



United Press International.

THRIFTY THRONG—London's Petticoat Lane market is jammed by persons making Christmas purchases before tax increases expected to be imposed this week.

France Debates Its Birthrate After Long Period of Decline

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Throughout 1976 France has been debating what to do about its declining birthrate.

The debate—in the press and among sociologists, economists, demographers and politicians—was opened last New Year's Eve by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. On presenting the traditional New Year's wishes to the nation, he warned that no country with a middle-sized population could realistically aspire to grandeur.

"In 1800," the President declared, "France was three times more populous than Britain and nearly as populated as Russia. But now . . ."

Now France's population stands at 52.7 million, Britain's at 56 million, the Soviet Union's at 245 million.

An official report, released later, noted that while French women had an average of 2.9 babies in 1964, the figure was only 1.9 in 1975.

The report warned that it took an average of 2.1 births to compensate for the current mortality rate and to keep the population stable. If the population has not diminished with the births so low, this is because of 4 million immigrants.

The report, drawn up by the National Institute for Demographic Studies, acknowledged that comparable trends were prevalent in most of Europe and in developed countries around the world.

Debré for Increase

In the public debate, a Gaullist, former Premier Michel Debré, came out for policies that could lead to a doubling of France's population. He was among those who linked national grandeur to size of population, pointing out that in 1789, the year the French Revolution began, the French population of 27.6 million constituted 17 per cent of the European total. In the long victorious Napoleonic wars, it was recalled, the French were seldom outnumbered, even by the combined armies of their foes.

Prof. Alfred Sauvy, a prominent demographer, argued for a population increase on economic grounds. He forecast that in a static population with an increasing number of old people resulting from progress in medicine, the economic burden would eventually become unbearable for the younger people.

The economic argument used by Prof. Sauvy in advocacy of a population increase has to do with the French pension system. Old-age pensioners here are essentially supported by a part of the earnings of the present active population, not from their own past contributions to any pension fund. Presently, 42 per cent of Frenchmen support the rest of the population of young and old.

Some sociologists have questioned this approach. They say that if more French women have more children this will increase the total population but not necessarily the active portion. The fewer children, the more women will hold jobs, they argue.

Warnings on Trends

Pierre Chaunu, a historian, warned that, if France and Europe continued the present demographic trend, the West would soon be hopelessly outnumbered by the Third World. He said that a dangerous political imbalance could result from a growing disparity in population sizes between north and south.

Prof. Georges Tapinos of the Institute of Economic Sciences here, argued that political equilibrium was more a case of regional than global balance.

If Mexico's population overtook that of the United States or Algeria's population overtook France's—both distinct possibilities—this alone would affect power balances, he said.

French public opinion at this point favors keeping the population at its present level. Sixty-five per cent of people questioned said so in a recent poll, with only 23 per cent in favor of a population increase.

In this mostly Roman Catholic country, none of the political parties has ever gone on record against a higher birthrate.

It has long been government policy to give some financial encouragement to families with children, and there is now talk of stepping up that aid.

Meanwhile, according to provisional figures, the French birthrate for 1976 looks as if it will go up a little, with about 80,000 babies more than in 1975.

Customs Shed Burns

VEVEY, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—A fire razed a customs storage warehouse here last weekend and destroyed an estimated $4 million worth of bonded goods, police said.

DEATH NOTICES

MURIEL J. THOMSON.
Died in Benidorm, Spain, after a short illness, on 24th November, 1976.

Relief Supplies Allegedly Misused

U.S. Catholic Agency Ac Of Aiding Military in Vie

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—During much of the Vietnam war, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) abandoned its apolitical humanitarian role and became an accessory of the U.S. military effort, a Catholic weekly newspaper has charged.

The charges, which will appear in the Dec. 17 issue of the National Catholic Reporter, grew out of a yearlong investigation of CRS by the newspaper's Washington correspondent, Richard Rashke.

In his account, Mr. Rashke alleges:

• That the CRS turned over vast quantities of relief supplies—food, clothing and medicines—to both U.S. and South Vietnamese military units to be used as pay for irregular forces and "incentives" for intelligence gathering.

• That U.S. military personnel worked in CRS offices, where they had access to CRS field reports that contained information valuable to military intelligence but possibly disastrous to the Vietnamese civilians whom the CRS was chartered to help.

• That as much as 90 per cent of the relief agency's budget came from the U.S. AID program in Vietnam, with the understanding that the church organization would reciprocate "by accepting U.S. policy without criticism and by sharing information with U.S. AID personnel," the Reporter said.

• That the CRS supplied rations for interrogation centers and political prisons, including the Con Son Prison, with its infamous "tiger cages."

• That the U.S. military "built CRS into its refugee program" of forcing Vietnamese civilians from homes and farms into refugee camps, which were supplied by the CRS.

• That the CRS "encouraged" its staff members to live rent-free in housing on AID compounds and used the CIA's Air America for staff travel and shipment of relief goods.

Bishops' Role

All of this was taking place at a time when opposition to the war was mounting in the United States, and the Catholic bishops, who are ultimately responsible for the direction of the CRS, were increasingly critical of the war policy and demanding U.S. military withdrawal.

The Most Rev. James Rausch, general secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, to which the CRS is ultimately responsible, said he has not yet seen the newspaper's account and therefore could not comment. He said that if the charges are substantiated, the bishops would "certainly want to take action."

Information in the Reporter was derived largely from government reports and interviews with former CRS-Vietnam personnel as well as staff members of other voluntary and government agencies who served in Vietnam.

The CRS, whose headquarters are in New York, refused to make any of its files or reports available, Mr. Rashke said.

The CRS is supported in part by collections in all churches on a designated Sunday, usually in late March. Like other worldwide relief agencies, it also derives a large part of its budget from the contribution by the government of surplus foodstuffs under Public Law 480.

Church Collections

Last year, Church members gave $8.5 million to the CRS, or 3 per cent of its worldwide budget.

The CRS worked in Vietnam from 1954, when it moved in to help feed, clothe and resettle the nearly 1 million refugees who fled south after the French pullout, until the fall of Saigon last year. Although there were earlier charges of mishandling of relief goods, the Reporter account deals primarily with the situation from 1967 on, when the agency's Vietnam operation was directed by the Rev. Robert Charlebois.

In 1967, Catholic writer Michael Novak reported after a visit to Vietnam that the CRS, at the request of Gen. William Westmoreland, was supplying 7,000 tons of food and clothing a month to 150,000 Vietnamese militiamen and their 550,000 dependents. The supplies were requested by the military to provide what Mr. Novak said was 25 per cent of the monthly wages of the Popular Forces-Regional Forces, nicknamed the "Ruff Puffs" by the Marines.

Defended the Policy

At first, according to the latest account, Father Charlebois defended the policy, saying in a Saigon news conference: "As long as they need food and do not re-



UPI.

Jack Cassidy

Jack Cassidy, 49, Movie, Stage, TV Star, Dies in Fire

WEST HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 13 (UPI).—Jack Cassidy, 49, a Broadway movie and television star for three decades, was burned to death yesterday in a fire that swept his penthouse apartment. Apparently he had fallen asleep on a couch following a party.

Mr. Cassidy, who had starred in dozens of musical comedies, dramas, TV specials and movies, lived alone on the top floor of the four-story building in West Hollywood.

Mr. Cassidy was divorced several years ago from actress Shirley Jones. They had three children. His son, David, born of a previous marriage, has become a rock singing star following his appearances on TV in "The Partridge Family."

Mr. Cassidy had been a show-business personality since he got his start on Broadway at 16 in Mike Todd's "Something for the Boys." He recently completed two movies, one of which was "W. C. Fields and Me" in which he played the part of John Barrymore.

The fire, of unknown origin, caused an estimated $150,000 in damage.

Mrs. Luis E. Tiant

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The mother of Boston Red Sox pitcher Luis C. Tiant collapsed and died today shortly after visiting a funeral-home wake for her husband, Luis E. Tiant, a former pitcher in the Mexican League. Mrs. Tiant was 71.

Party Ses Opens To In Vietna

By David A. An

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (Top-level delegations of the world's major parties arrived in Ha the weekend for tomor ing of the fourth Cong Vietnam Workers party cent Communist meetin china in nearly two de

A large Soviet delega led by Mikhail Suslov, of the Politburo of t Communist party and party's leading theoretic Vietnam News Agency, here, reported that a p member of the Politbu least three other Sov Central Committee mem included in the Soviet d

Le Duan, first secreta Vietnam Workers pa other senior Politburo Truong Chinh, Pham V and Vo Nguyen Giap, r gation members at the throughout the weekend ed troops and watched quets of flowers were by young girls.

Among the early arri a large Laotian delegati ed by Premier Kaysone ban, although the Vi sent no top-level repre to the Laotians' first an celebration in Vientia week. Other delegations ed Romania, the Swedis munist party, the Italia ment for the Liberation gola and the Mozambiqu ation Front.

Chinese Awaited

Western diplomats here Hanoi still awaited the a the Chinese delegation, w not yet been announced expected to provide a sig indication of the extent t the Vietnamese have s rapprochement with Chin

However, the level of th delegation seemed to mo matic observers to indic any such rapprochement been at the expense of t ditionally close ties with viet Union.

A detailed, 40-page dra political report of the Viet party's Central Committe pected to be the center the discussions at the ses provides a vast blueprint future economic and polit velopment of the country, the first five-year plan spelled out in detail and the next 20 years.

Attention Is Paid

Extensive attention is paid as well to the unified opment of the country a need to expand the mem and composition of the C nist party. The party s recruit the largely exclud ments of the young a populations of the newly ed urban areas in the sou ticularly Saigon.

This thrust has becom parent in the last several during which the 1,008 de to the party congress have selected at provincial-level lings throughout the coun

Prison Foils Pl Of IRA Wome

LIMERICK, Ireland, De (UPI).—Limerick Prison of reported yesterday the thw of an escape plot by revolutionary art thief Dugdale, 35, and convicted napper Marian Coyle, 30.

Miss. Dugdale, a British lionaire's daughter, who esp the IRA cause, received a year jail term in 1974 for he in an $18-million art robber a helicopter hijacking. Miss is serving 15 years for the kidnapping of Tiede Herrer Dutch industrialist, whose ductors demanded the relea three IRA members held prison.

Prison officials said yest that the two women were b ed to have planned to sei young woman prisoner a hostage to persuade author to release them. The wo prisoner has since been tr ferred to another jail, they

Several IRA Bombs Are Set Off in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Irish Republican Army today opened a pre-Christmas bombing campaign in Northern Ireland by setting fire to a hotel and a cafe in Belfast, planting a couple of bombs in a Belfast brush factory and scattering other bombs throughout the province.

There were no casualties from the bombings but a man—thought to be a security guard—was shot dead when he surprised a gang planting the bomb in the factory. The hotel was the Lansdowne Court, engulfed by fire from a couple of bombs planted by four men who escaped in thick fog.

Cholera in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, De (UPI).—East Malaysia's S state has been declared a cho infected area following discovery of 11 confirmed ca



The Zen Master in Europe Teaching Concentration

By Susan Heller Anderson

...IS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—In the ...rish setting of the Hotel ... with its shocking pink ...n ceilings, sparkle-plenty ...ss walls and painted ... "flower gardens," more ...1,500 persons participated ...ast weekend in "Initiation ...".

...e morning and some 200 ...t shoes sit in neat rows ...e an improvised dojo, the ...m which zazen is practiced. ... some 200 pairs of legs ...into the cross-legged lotus ...e in which knees are pressed ... ground and heads to the ...wo hundred derrieres perch ...e edges of thick cushions ... 200 backs are ramrod ...ht. Left hand is cupped by ... palms upward, thumbs ... against each other to ...an oval. Eyes stare at the ... or droop drowsily. A ...our passes, interrupted only ... thwacks made by monks ...ng long sticks and smit...he shoulders of "worthy" ...ers. Time floats by the unvi...riable sitting position fades ...the mind. Everything, in ...ple, should fade from the ...

...s ring, and the rustle of ...s Taisen Deshimaru, the ...al master of Europe, enters ...dojo to teach zazen, this ...nation of posture, breathing ...concentration which is the ...f Soto Zen. The meditative ...f Buddhism which has had ...ing influence on all aspects ...panese cultural life, Zen is ...d into two sects: Rinzai, ...uses the koan—insolvable ...s with nonsensical proposi...—as a method to shock the ...ver into enlightenment; and ...which uses zazen to free the ...

Master Deshimaru was ...10 years ago by the Soto ...quarters in Tokyo to bring ...to Europe.

1,000 Disciples

...numbers indicate success, ...er Deshimaru counts 48 dojos ...ighout France, Belgium, Switz...nd, Morocco, Italy, England ...Portugal. He estimates at ...1,000 disciples and thinks ...at least 100,000 Europeans ...practice zazen. He plans a ...in Spain in the near future.

...son of a well-to-do Samu...family, Master Deshimaru, 62, ...disciple and successor of Master Kodo Sawaki, a man of modest origins who provoked a Zen renaissance in Japan in the 1920s.

Despite his lofty position, Master Deshimaru led a rather bourgeois earlier life. He studied economics at the University of Yokohama and philosophy at the University of Tokyo. He then worked for the Mitsubishi Mining Company and was sent by it to Indochina during World War II. Married with three children, one of whom is a well-known Tokyo television personality, he was a businessman for 15 years before he became a provisional monk.

"You must not become a monk right away. It is too narrow. You must experience everything," he says. His wife, with whom he no longer lives, has become a Zen nun.

"I don't forbid marriage," he says in the office of the Zen Association of Europe, which he founded. "I don't demand sacrifice. During training to become a monk, it is very important to harmonize with society." Although Zen is very much of this world, its basic philosophy discourages excesses. "Sex is not a hobby. Too much alcohol is not good," Master Deshimaru says. "We must purify our lives. But these things are possible in moderation." A chain smoker, he explains that this is not forbidden.

Speaking in a mélange of English, French and Japanese, he tells how Zen meshes with modern life. "Everyone is too anxious. In zazen, when you concentrate on posture and breathing, self-consciousness stops and the subconscious takes over." He insists, "Zen is not contemplation but concentration."

He observes that Zen has a special appeal for young people now. "They are critical of their lives. They want a spiritual way but don't like organized religion." The master's mostly young disciples work in outside jobs, many are married and only some shave their heads. "Shaving off the hair is a symbol of the decision to become a monk or nun," he pats his own bare pate.

Léonie Mazzinghi, a 24-year-old model, explains the ritual. "The first time you shave, you leave one lock which the master removes." She was ordained only two weeks ago and is married to a nonfollower. "It's hard for someone who hasn't experienced zazen to understand," she says.

A Claim

Relaxing in his modest apartment above the Zen center, Master Deshimaru is surrounded by ancient and new books and manuscripts (he himself has written more than a dozen books in French and Japanese), examples of his own graceful painting and calligraphy and gifts from disciples. Smelling of aftershave, he samples several scents of incense while talking about bringing Zen to this mostly Catholic country. "We have many Catholic monks who come to zazen. One priest left the church to follow me," he recalls. He claims he has taught meditation to Pope Paul VI.

During the weekend "Initiation," Master Deshimaru also teaches the walking posture, which follows zazen. Unseeing eyes fixed straight ahead, the fist of the left hand, thumb tucked in, is clasped by the right hand and pressed to the sternum, elbows parallel to the ground. This walking posture is also the classic stance for the martial arts.

"Zen transformed the art of killing into a spiritual art," Claude Durix, author of "One Hundred Keys to Zen" and martial arts instructor, says. Kendo, with its fearsomely long swords and sticks, is the oldest. Master Deshimaru was a seventh-degree practitioner (there are 10 kendo degrees). "Fear, doubt and indecision must be banished," Mr. Durix says. His daughter and the kendo champion of France demonstrate, their costumes identical to those worn by warriors for hundreds of years. Uttering terrifying cries as they strike, their eyes glued to each other's faces, these adversaries give a glimpse into another aspect of Zen.



Raphael Jmit.

Taisen Deshimaru, Léonie Mazzinghi at Paris ceremony.

OPERA IN PARIS

Dusting Off a Zany Rossini

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—While French cultural authorities ponder what to do with the Salle Favart, the venerable home of the now defunct Opéra Comique, the overstaffed Opéra has rented the house and dusted it off with a lively new production of Rossini's "Le Comte Ory."

Rossini had plenty of practice rejigging some of his Italian operas into French versions, but this scintillating comic masterpiece was the first opera he composed directly to a French libretto—and the last but one of all his operas. It was a success at its first performance in 1828, by the Paris Opéra and with the great Nourrit heading an impressive cast, and the Opéra played it more than 400 times in the next six decades before it plunged into an oblivion from which it has emerged relatively recently.

For this revival the staging was entrusted to Robert Dhéry, whose zany revues like "La Plume de Ma Tante," loaded with sight gags, have made him as well known in New York as in Paris. Predictably, this was a gag-loaded production, but Dhéry also succeeded in making a company of opera singers into a company of singing comedians capable of zipping around the stage with an almost Feydeau-like deadpan precision, and without missing a beat.

The Scribe & Co. libretto invites broad treatment. The lecherous Count Ory, disguised first as a hermit then as a mother superior, lays amorous siege to the Countess Adèle, who with her female companions has been left alone in her château by the departure of their men on a crusade. Their return ultimately foils Ory after a variety of frustrated attempts.

A number of Dhéry's gags, although hilarious, were rudimentary or downright irrelevant. His masterpiece, however, was a side-splittingly successful solution to the scene in which Ory mistakenly makes love to his page, who in turn is turning on the Countess. All this took place in a bed stood on its foot, so that the performers could sing standing up while appearing to be recumbent. The preceding scene, in which Ory and the "nuns" in his entourage get drunk on the house wine, also was pulled off amusingly yet without the usual excesses of sober singers pretending to be stoned.

As a final gag, Ory and his men escape from the castle while the returning master of the house struggles unsuccessfully to get out of a full suit of armor that seems to have rusted shut during the Crusade.

Bernard Daydé designed simple and attractive sets, with a clever array of folding panels for rapid scene changes, the whole giving the impression of a child's toy cardboard castle.

The cast is headed by Michel Sénéchal, whose comic talents and remarkable *voix mixte* and head voice make him just about indispensable in the tenor title part. Eliane Manchet was an accurate, if thin-voiced Adèle, and an amusing comic in the dumb blonde tradition. Renée Auphan as Isolier, the page, Roger Soyer as the Governor, Yves Bisson as Rimbaud, and Jocelyne Taillon as Ragonde, the Countess's companion, all carried out their duties in fine voice and with plenty of comic elan. Michel Plasson conducted the excellent orchestra with fine pacing and infectious momentum.

Musicians' Strike Halts N.Y. Ballet

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP).—A musicians' strike has forced the New York City Ballet to suspend performances.

The traditional, popular Christmas-time presentation of the "Nutcracker Suite" may be among the casualties.

The walkout by Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians began early today in a dispute over a wage increase and reduced work schedule.

Ancient Marble Head

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—West German archaeologists excavating on the island of Samos have unearthed a marble head, part of a 5th century B.C. statue of an athlete. The statue once stood in the sanctuary of Hera on the island.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

oie Gras—Finding the Real Thing

...E gras, one of the most luxurious foods in ...he world, was once a by-product of the goose: ...s since performed the unfilial feat of turning ...nother into a by-product of foie gras. "The ..." wrote Ch. Gérard, in "L'Ancienne Alsace ...ble," "is a sort of living hothouse." It is indeed ...that when a goose, even in normal circum...es the fattiest of all barnyard poultry, is ...fed to produce the hypertrophied livers which ...foie gras, it becomes entirely too greasy for ...ing. In southwestern France, one of the two ...centers of foie gras production, the rest ...e bird goes into *confit d'oie*, salted goose ...d and preserved in its own fat. What Alsace, ...other center, does with the residue I don't ...

...e gras is not made simply by stuffing any ...of goose: a special species is required, known ...uthwestern France as the Toulouse goose, ...ich the Alsatian goose is a subspecies. It is ...heavier than the ordinary goose, built close ...e ground, and, as it has an upright posture ...ently seems to be sweeping the soil with its ...A distinctive feature which predestines it to ...roduction of foie gras is the *bavette*, which ...child would be a bib, but on a goose is ...looks like a loose fold of skin on the belly. ...constitutes a sort of reservoir for goose ...e, enabling the bird to expand sufficiently ...ke room for the fat which results from the ...eding necessary to produce a luscious ...n liver. The fattened goose may exceed 25 ...ds in weight and have a liver of 2 1/4 pounds, ...one-tenth the weight of the whole animal. ...biggest livers, however, are not necessarily ...est: from the point of view of tastiness, the ...um weight seems to be about 1 3/4 pounds. ...foie gras goose is a martyr to the gluttony ...an. Geese are never reticent about eating. ...hose destined to produce foie gras are fed ...yond their desire for nourishment. Beginning ...e age of 5 months, they are crammed three ...a day with as much food as can be pushed ...their gullets over a period of three to five ... Classically, the goose was held between ...nees, a funnel was forced into its mouth, ...round stick thrust through the funnel was ...to tamp the food down through the goose's ... Then someone invented a funnel equipped ...a crank, which speeded up the process of ...g the goose; even so it took one person ...nd a half hours a day to feed one goose. ...is why, along with other factors, foie gras ...expensive.

...quality of individual livers varies greatly. ...sional buyers choose them largely by color, ...h there are other criteria—they may be ...ed or squeezed to determine their firmness. ...e quality of the liver may be judged from ...uality of the goose which produced it—for ...ion made for local or seasonal deviations, ...foie goose with its liver is sent to market, ...buyer who wants the liver has to take ...goo...

...thwestern foie gras, by the time it reaches ...summer at least, is firmer in texture than ...f Alsace. Southwestern foie gras is subjected ...minimum of manipulation. Its best grades ...ressed into their containers by hand, and ...t of single unmutilated livers: if the co... ...is too large for one liver, great care is ... to match it with another liver of the same ... Alsatian foie gras is made of parts of ...ent livers, kneaded into a somewhat char...ter softness. The southwest limits its sea...s to salt and pepper, whereas Alsace some...puts in spices, an error in my opinion, ...there is nothing which can be added to a ...foie gras which will improve it—even the ...on combination of foie gras with truffle, ...imported livers show a grain less fine and ...ter color than those of France, but if you ...foie gras from Alsace or from Périgord, you ...almost certainly receive liver which, if it ...spoke, would do so with the accent of ...ria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, ...or Luxembourg. France consumes 600 tons ...e gras every year during the Christmas-New Year's holiday season, when eating it is traditional, three-quarters of the yearly consumption of 800 tons. It exports about 2,200 tons, making a total of 3,000. Since the country produces only about 700 tons of foie gras a year, 2,300 tons have to be imported, to be processed with French know-how and, as is economically more important, distributed through the world under the prestige of the French label, which makes it worth about 20 per cent more than if it had been marketed from its native country.

If you want to get really French foie gras, buy the produce of the Landes, the strip of sand and pines running southward along the Atlantic coast from Bordeaux towards the Pyrenees, and of the Gascon territory just south of it. This area produces about 400 tons a year, eaten mostly in France itself. Firm and fine in grain, showing a rosy blush against a faint beige background, it is probably the most delicious foie gras in the world. It will cost 10 to 15 per cent more than foie gras made from imported liver, but it is worth the difference.

Since most of the foie gras bought throughout the world comes from France, even when it is on the rebound, while much of the rest, wherever it comes from, is labeled in French, the lingua franca of foie gras, it is useful to know exactly what French trade terms mean. The best foie gras may be labeled simply that and nothing else; the principle is that any additions or manipulations must be reported, so if there is no supplementary explanation, the foie gras should be pure. Nevertheless, since it is a good selling point, many processors take the trouble to describe this top-quality product as *foie gras au naturel*, which means that it has been neither kneaded nor worked into a purée, but is a foie gras which has not been tampered with apart from being pressed by hand into its container. If it is marked *foie gras naturel entier* so much the better, for *entier* means that you have a single liver with nothing cut away from it. Otherwise you may have *foie gras au naturel en morceaux agglomérés*, which is less homogeneous, and may even contain some liver which has been puréed to fill the can, but in any case what you have is 100 per cent pure foie gras.

The second best foie gras is labeled *bloc, lingot, massif, parfait, pavé, tombeau* or *terrine de foie gras*, names which cover preparations made from pieces of solid foie gras encrusted in a stuffing which may be made from finely ground veal, pork or chicken, perhaps with a binder of poultry or meat jelly, milk, or even (here we raise the eyebrows) potato starch.

Third comes *crème, mousse* or *purée de foie gras*, all of which mean the same thing—pieces of liver themselves puréed and mixed with the stuffing. French law requires that the contents include a minimum of 75 per cent foie gras; processors jealous of their reputations use more. The higher the percentage of foie gras, the better the product.

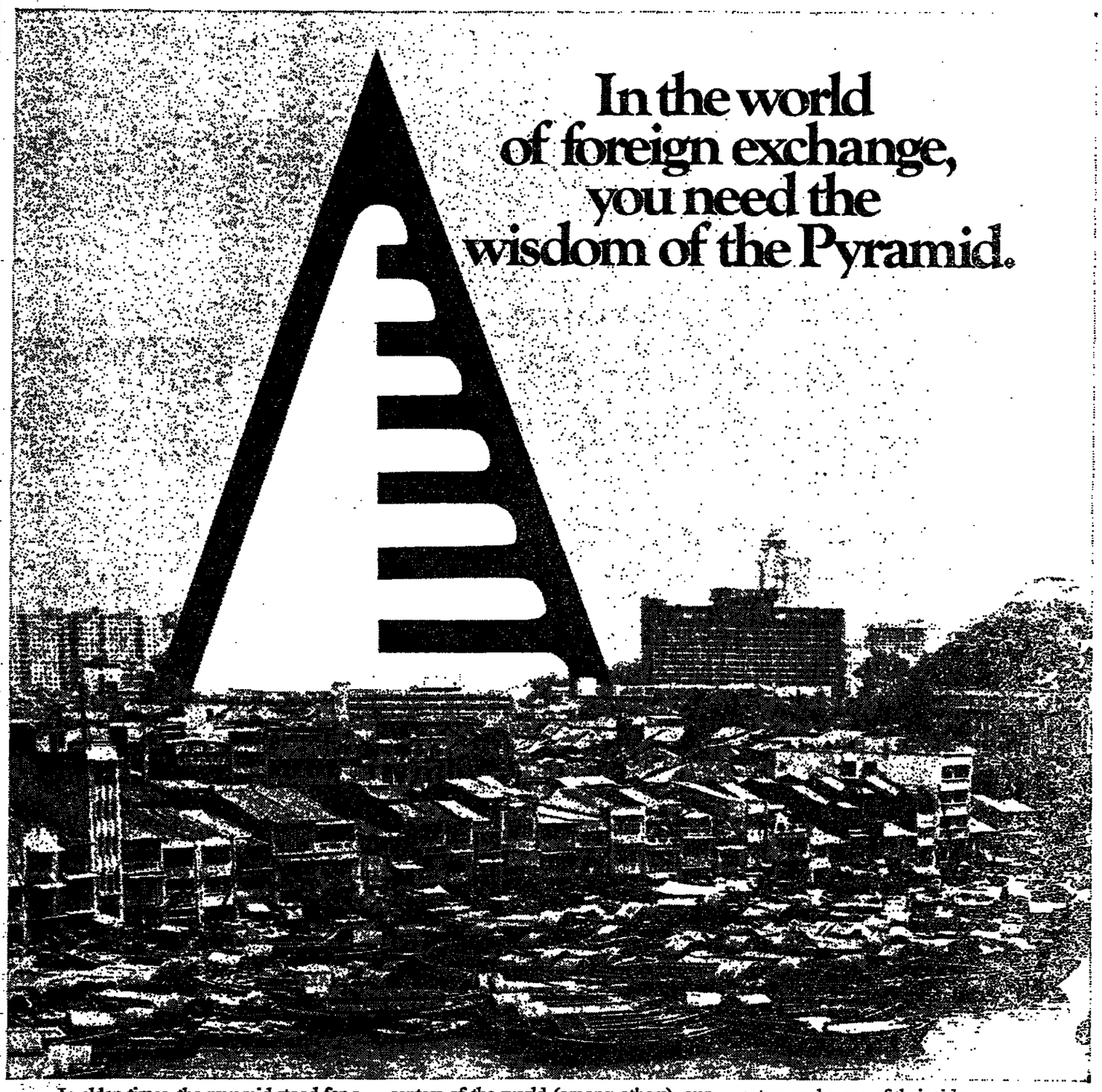
Category number four is labeled so much like number three that the unwary may miss the subtle distinction: The label this time reads *crème, mousse* or *purée de foie d'oie* (goose) or *foie de canard* (duck). The word "gras" does not appear. The law nevertheless requires a minimum of 50 per cent of foie gras.

Finally we have *crème, mousse* or *purée de foie*: not only has the word "gras" disappeared, but so has the identification of the liver as coming either from geese or ducks; so far as the label is concerned it could come from chickens. A very conscientious producer might give you up to 50 per cent of foie gras in this case, but he isn't required to exceed 15 per cent—in which case you are getting 85 per cent of unidentified filling.

In all of these categories except the first, which must be almost-pure 100-per-cent goose foie gras, there may be an admixture of duck foie gras. This is an excellent product, whose presence, when it is mixed with goose foie gras, is almost undetectable, but if you do not benefit by a price differential when it is being used, somebody is taking advantage of you: Duck foie gras is much cheaper.

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هكذا في الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, December 14, 1976 *

Oil and OPEC, Again

The governments that sell oil are once again about to gather, this time in the minuscule but well-heeled sheikhdom of Qatar, to raise prices. There were reports that the meeting might be delayed a few days to see whether the United States could be moved to sweeten its last offer at the North-South Conference. That, you will remember, is the affair in Paris—still stalled on dead center—at which the southern hemisphere is trying to extract a global redistribution of income from the industrial nations of the north. For the poor countries of the southern half of the world, OPEC is now the great commanding example of the way to achieve social justice. Returning the compliment, OPEC hints occasionally that it will use its considerable influence on the industrial countries at Paris.

But for the present OPEC has apparently accepted the logic that the United States can't move until the new president takes office. What else does this logic suggest to OPEC? A low increase in oil prices? A high increase? One increase now and the threat of another later if the Paris conference doesn't start to move in the southerners' direction?

* * *

The truly dismaying thing about it is that the choices are entirely up to OPEC. Three years after the great oil revolution and the embargo, OPEC still holds the initiative and the United States still has no very clear ideas for recapturing it.

OPEC's pricing decisions remain wholly political. The market has very little to do with it. When the U.S. steel companies tried to raise their prices earlier this month, they apparently found that buyers wouldn't go along. Competition is less than perfect in the steel industry, but it prevails sufficiently that, in slack times like the present, buyers usually find that they can face down new prices. In contrast, the world oil cartel has shown that it can make its prices stick. The huge increases in oil costs through 1973 and 1974 contributed heavily, of course, to the recession and its residue of high unemployment throughout the industrial world. But that is not OPEC's concern. It keeps raising the prices of its oil, and the United States keeps buying more of it. What conclusion would you draw from that interesting phenomenon, if you were the finance minister of a Gulf emirate?

With the price about to go up again, it is easy to conclude gloomily that the past three years have been wasted and that the United States will continue to blunder toward economic catastrophe. But things aren't quite so bad as that. In 1973, Americans were genuinely stunned when oil prices began to soar. Perhaps we needed three years to get used to the idea that things have changed in the world, truly and fundamentally. We needed time to try the easy solutions and see for ourselves that they won't work.

Consumers have seen that it isn't merely a conspiracy by the oil companies. The Ford administration has learned that it can't merely talk prices back down. Congress has demonstrated that its efforts to hold oil prices artificially low, through controls, only undercut any serious attempt at conservation. Hardly anyone, by this time, fails to see the danger in this country's rising dependence on imports from the Gulf.

The United States now appears to be ready for basic changes in energy policy, even at the cost of disrupting some of our well-established national folkways. It is a moment of great opportunity for the incoming Carter administration.

The President-elect is now reported to be considering the choice of James R. Schlesinger, the former secretary of defense, to take charge of energy policy. If Mr. Schlesinger is not the nominee, it will have to be someone of similar intellectual grasp and administrative skill. It is not fanciful to believe that the public decisions to be made on oil and energy over the next four years will affect U.S. national security more deeply than those made at the Pentagon.

* * *

The Nixon administration proclaimed Project Independence three years ago, but nobody did anything when oil imports kept rising. The secretary of the Treasury warns of dire capital shortages ahead, but the Ford administration has been pushing energy research, and financing schemes sharply tilted toward nuclear power and synthetic fuels, the most capital-intensive of all energy sources. The last Congress commanded the automobile industry to produce small cars—but it simultaneously rolled back gasoline prices, professing utter amazement when the sales of small cars fell off. The Carter administration has nowhere to go but up.

Americans owe a certain measure of gratitude to OPEC for the jolt that it is about to deliver to them. OPEC is reminding them all how large a national interest they have at stake in the world politics of energy—and how little they have done to protect that interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Sales Momentum

There were few subjects on which President-elect Jimmy Carter spoke with greater feeling during the presidential campaign than of the urgent need to curb "the almost completely unrestricted sales" of U.S. arms to other countries. Yet the Ford administration in its final weeks is taking a number of actions in line with the policies that have established the United States as the world's leading arms merchant, with annual sales over $10 billion.

Any administration runs partly on momentum and President Ford must continue to govern until Carter takes the oath; but in keeping with the incumbent's promise of a smooth transition he ought to put off decisions that could embarrass or compromise his successor. A case in point is the authorization given by the State Department to a U.S. company to try to sell jet fighter-bombers to India.

Even this first step in the sale process—a license to the McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corp. to make its pitch—represents a turnabout in U.S. policy, which has hitherto banned arms sales to the increasingly repressive government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. If the sales of the A-4 Skyhawk planes materialized, the transaction would inevitably provoke alarm in Pakistan and intensify that country's pressure on the United States for more sophisticated aircraft.

Only a few days after the November election, it became known that the U.S. Navy was supporting a projected $4-billion sale by the Northrop Corp. of a land-based model of a new Navy jet fighter plane to Iran. A week later, giving the formal notification now required by law, President Ford declared Sudan eligible to buy U.S. arms and said such sales "will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

We have commented on the administration's abortive agreement to furnish President Marcos's authoritarian regime in the Philippines with $500 million in arms, and on earlier arms deals with Spain, Turkey and Greece.

These actions may be a case of an administration continuing to do what has become all too natural in recent years. But the President and his aides cannot be unaware of the President-elect's strong feelings about what he regards as indiscriminate and excessive arms sales. They ought to take greater care to freeze a policy that could cause serious problems for the incoming administration and trouble for the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Madrid Kidnapping

Spain has progressed farther along the road to democracy without a new coup d'état or civil war than many people would have predicted a year ago. But it has not yet escaped from the cycle of terrorist and counterterrorist violence which marked the last years of the Franco regime. The latest spectacular incident, presumably timed to have the maximum impact on the referendum on Wednesday, was the kidnapping in Madrid on Saturday of the president of the Council of State, Mr. de Oriol . . . Clearly extremists of right and left share an interest in preventing a peaceful and orderly transition to democracy. By maintaining a climate of violence and disorder they hope to force the army, with or without the King's approval, to restore authoritarian rule. The extreme right wants this for its own sake, while the extreme left believes that it would further radicalize the working class and so improve the chances for an eventual proletarian revolution.

It now looks unlikely, however, that the extremists are strong enough to achieve their aims on their own . . . If the kidnapping has any effect, it is more likely to rally people to the support of the government than against it . . . The government can look forward with reasonable confidence to a comfortable if not overwhelming endorsement. . . .

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

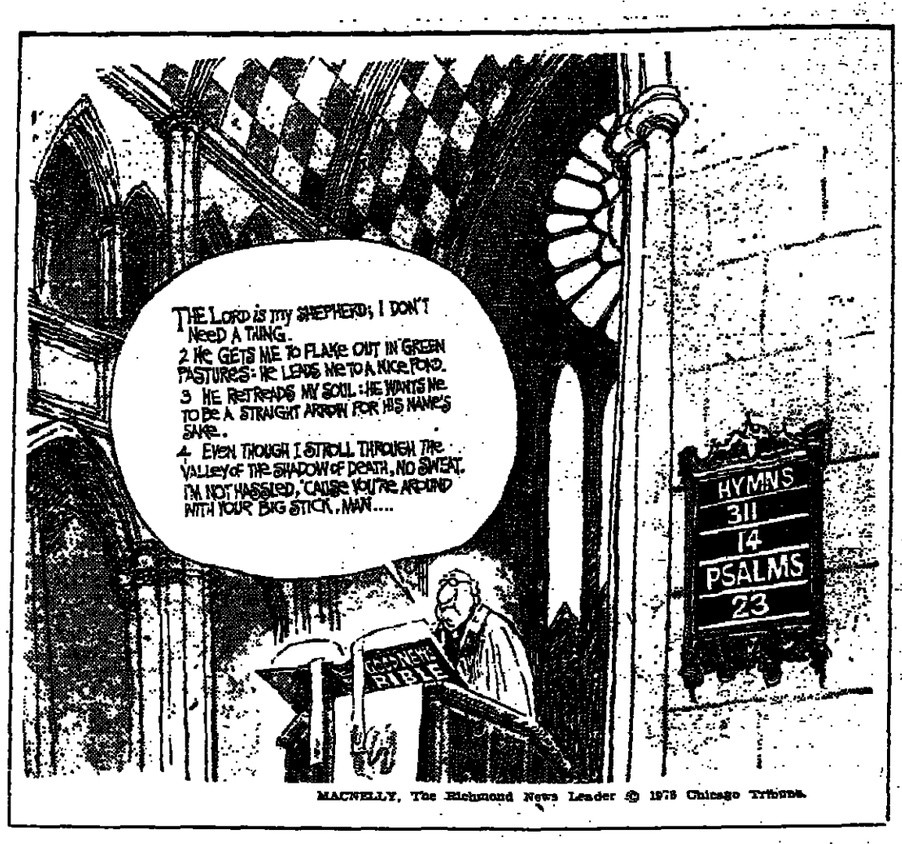
December 14, 1901

PARIS— Considering his age and the perspective of a long reign which seems to be spread out before him, Alfonso XIII is one of the most interesting sovereigns in Europe. It is very natural that, on the eve of the day upon which his majority is to be officially declared, all eyes should be turned on the young King of Spain," said yesterday's editorial in the Journal des Débats.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1926

LONDON—An attempt to establish on this island a Socialist state in sympathy and alliance with Moscow will be resisted by whatever means and measures may be found necessary, Winston Churchill declared in an article in a West Essex constitutional and political broadsheet, published in his constituency, wherein he forecasts government action against present trade union privileges.



MACNELLY, The Richmond News Leader © 1976 Chicago Tribune.

Chirac Fiddles, Giscard Burns

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The French political situation has been changed substantially by the formation, by Jacques Chirac, of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic. A few months ago, the government's only political threat came from the left. As the New Year begins, however, it is being challenged as well from the right. Of the two, the latter may ultimately prove more devastating.

The transformation of the old UDR Gaullist party into the new Rally is an open attempt by the Gaullists to set up a parallel government. It is a shadow cabinet that has no intention of staying in the shadows. And the Gaullists love it. Two years after being nearly extinguished by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, they have come back to steal his thunder. Mr. Chirac, like Plato's demiurge, is ready to bring order out of chaos.

All this is highly unusual behavior for the Gaullists and for the Fifth Republic. If De Gaulle left one durable legacy, it was the Gaullist institutions, and the cornerstone is the President of the Republic. Unlike the United States with its equal branches, the Fifth Republic's President stands alone, supreme arbiter—guide was De Gaulle's word—directing affairs throughout his seven-year term no matter what the mutations and whims of parliament might be. The Gaullist constitution made him supreme because parliamentary government in France over the years had led from one disaster to another.

Ambition

Mr. Chirac knows all this, and since his ambition is to replace Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as President in 1981, he must not go too far in weakening the office. Yet, convinced that Giscard d'Estaing's policies would lead to a victory of the left in 1978, which would make his own prospects for 1981 very unsure, Mr. Chirac has begun his move. This might have been avoided if Mr. Chirac had succeeded in convincing the President of the need for holding legislative elections immediately, instead of waiting for 1978, but he was unable, and, failing, resigned in pique as prime minister last August.

He has hardly gone into the eclipse reserved for most former prime ministers—the "crossing of the desert," as it is called here, or the "reserve for the Republic" where De Gaulle unceremoniously deposited Georges Pompidou after firing him. In three months, Mr. Chirac has managed to convince the party elders to support him—or at least not to oppose him—in forming his *Rassemblement pour la République*, a mass movement similar to De Gaulle's 18 years ago, with an appeal aimed beyond party lines, to all Frenchmen in times of peril. That De Gaulle's own efforts were branded fascist, and failed, has not deterred Mr. Chirac.

What is Chirac reproaching Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for? The answer is not so complicated as might appear. Basically, Mr. Chirac, the Gaullist, wants to fall back on traditional Gaullist strategy that has kept them in power since 1958: It is known variously as the Communist scare, the "us" or "them" dichotomy, or free enterprise vs. collectivism. The strategy has been infallible historically, most noticeably in 1968. It willingly exploits the division of France into two camps, indeed, seeks to perpetuate and accentuate it.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, no Gaullist, has tried another approach. It is curious that the one former Gaullist prime minister not supporting Mr. Chirac is also the one who tried the same approach as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing while in office. That is, of course, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who was disgraced and dismissed by President Georges Pompidou for trying to woo the left and blur the distinctions with his *"nouvelle société."* Mr. Chaban-Delmas's chief social adviser at the time, Jacques Delors, is now a member of the Socialist party's politburo.

As the drama unfolds, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears ever more isolated. An unusual president for France, worldly in a provincial nation, reformist in a conservative nation, a man of consensus in a nation that likes to have things its own way, he is determined that events will proceed in an orderly way, with elections in their time, parliament in its place and a reform here and there that might still win some leftist support. As band leader, the music will go on, though the Gaullists already see the waters bubbling through the ballroom.

They also have made a virtue of necessity. The Gaullists see a certain justice in these events, for their memories stretch back to 1969 and the defeat of De Gaulle in the referendum on decentralization. What member of the majority, former minister under De Gaulle, leader of the Independent Republicans in parliament, spoke out against the referendum, saying it should be voted on its merits, which he couldn't see, and not as a plebiscite for De Gaulle? His name was Giscard d'Estaing and there is hardly a Gaullist alive who does not blame him for the defeat and the bitter retreat of De Gaulle to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

So the government must now beat back both left and right, give in enough to Mr. Chirac that the majority's divisions do not seem so great as those of the opposition. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will not have his hands entirely free until 1978. He will press for measures such as direct election to the European Parliament, for he knows that the Socialists and Communists disagree on that, yet he cannot press too far, for the Gaullists also disagree with him.

The President's belief was that his way could have beaten the left in 1978, that France has come too far to see a Communist menace at every election. The Gaullists, however, are going to do it their way. The one thing they have accomplished so far is that for the first time since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election, the majority is more divided than the opposition.

Perfection and Promises

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Last spring an unusual combination of liberals and conservatives in Congress joined the attorney general, Edward Levi, in a new approach to an intractable old problem. They introduced a jointly drafted bill to control wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping for foreign intelligence purposes.

The bill was amended and approved last summer by the Senate Judiciary and Intelligence Committees. But there was opposition from some liberal members and from such outside groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, and the bill never reached the floor before Congress adjourned. I think the liberal opposition was mistaken. A curious episode at hand indicates why.

Last week a story in The New York Times quoted unnamed "senior intelligence officials" as criticizing Levi for his refusal to approve electronic surveillance. They said there had been six proposals in the last year to wiretap Americans or resident aliens believed to be in touch with foreign agents—and Levi had approved none.

Past Abuses

For anyone aware of past abuses, that story was a high compliment to Edward Levi. It made clear that he had actually put effective controls on eavesdropping for "national security" purposes—a practice that went on for decades without meaningful standards or scrutiny.

What Levi has done, with President Ford's full support, is first of all to guarantee that the attorney general himself will pass on any request for surveillance to obtain foreign intelligence. He will do so not by hastily signing a piece of paper—as often used to happen—but only after learning the reasons for the request in detail and having them studied by an advisory group.

Under Levi's standards, surveillance may be directed at an individual only when there is "probably cause to believe he is a conscious agent or collaborator of a foreign power." That rule would have prevented the tapping of journalists and White House officials designated by Henry Kissinger because of news leaks.

But suppose we have, someday, an attorney general less meticulous and determined in these matters than Edward Levi. Or suppose we have a president less committed to his attorney general than Gerald Ford has been, or more susceptible to pressures from intelligence officials.

Those are hardly far-fetched suppositions. In the intelligence business, claims of urgency are inevitable. Resisting the pressures—sticking to the rules—will almost certainly require something more permanent and awesome than one attorney general's policy. The something more is legislation.

Levi remarked the other day: "Over the long run, I don't think attorneys general can adhere to such a policy without the support of a legislative framework." Indeed, the public complaint by "senior intelligence officials" looks like an attempt to soften up the Carter administration—on the assumption that there will be no legislative framework.

The bill put forward by Levi and others—notably Sen. Edward Kennedy—aims first at accountability within the executive branch. Any request for surveillance would have to come from the president's assistant for national security affairs or from a presidential appointee in the national security area who is subject to Senate confirmation. He would have to certify that he seeks "essential" foreign intelligence information that "cannot feasibly be obtained by other investigative techniques."

If the attorney general approves, a surveillance order would then be sought from one of seven designated federal judges—a procedure paralleling that used to get wiretap orders in domestic criminal matters. The judge could approve only if he found probable cause to believe that a citizen or resident alien who was the target was knowingly engaged in—or conspiring for—terrorism, sabotage or clandestine intelligence activity on behalf of a foreign power.

Liberal criticism of the original draft brought about highly useful amendments tightening definitions and procedures. For example, surveillance would be limited to suspected criminal activity except for a narrow category of persons acting for foreign intelligence networks.

A respected professor of constitutional law, Paul Mishkin of the University of California, Berkeley, has called the bill "a truly major step toward effective guarantees against improper government intrusion" and toward "constitutional governance." It undoubtedly would be an enormous improvement on existing law, but some continue to oppose it as less than perfect.

In this instance as in others, perfectionism seems to me an enemy of progress. In the 1960s some liberals opposed moderate bills to regulate domestic wiretapping, and then something much worse passed in the heat of passion over crime in the streets. The danger now is that we may lose the chance for wise legislation on this most difficult problem of liberty and security.

Letters

Britain's Woes

Prof. Stern, in "When Britannia Waives the Rules" (IHT, Dec. 10) follows out the logic of mistaken premises to sets of mistaken conclusions. He seems to reveal that habit of mind which is abstract because it failed to be concrete.

The various solutions to Britain's problems will not rest in further political theory. The solutions rest in a simple return to concrete life, to a striving to be efficient and to be productive.

The West Germans, the Americans, and the Japanese produce automobiles; but they produce more than the British. We know now why that is so: the British take more man-hours to produce an automobile; they are also forced to produce with outmoded manufacturing equipment.

Prof. Stern gives in to the popular myths: that inflation has been contained in Britain. It has not. It is alive and very well indeed... Three years ago I purchased four radial tires and the cost then was £56. I now own another automobile, and went to purchase the same brand and size of tires this week: the cost was £147.

It might very much help the United Kingdom if it were denied the $3.9-billion IMF loan. Britain needs a dramatic lesson as was experienced in the United States in 1929. It needs to learn that it must produce goods and not simply raise its prices to hide its productive inefficiency.

Prof. Stern seems to imply that the English are their own best critics. I disagree with that premise. They are not their own best critics.

If one wants to read a critical press one turns to the various U.S. journals for sounder and deeper writing . . . Prof. Stern simply propagates the current political myths.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Andrew Hargrave From Glasgow:

...An English-based T victory at the next ele could be a truly Pyrr one, leading to a breakaway Scotland.

GLASGOW.—The resignations of Scottish Tory front-bencher Alick Buchanan-Smith and devolution spokesman Malcolm Rifkind were motivated by deeply felt convictions—but also by worry over the home base. For both hold constituencies of slender majorities and are members of a dwindling band of Scottish Tory MPs. Being comparatively young (Rifkind is barely 30 years of age), they are understandably keen on hanging on to them.

Buchanan-Smith saw the seat immediately south of his own going Nationalist for the first time in October, 1974, and his own majority slashed from 7,451 in February of the same year to only 2,551. Rifkind had a similar experience, his majority dropping from 4,602 in February to 1,257 in October. As for the Tories in Scotland, their strength declined from 38 seats out of 71 in 1955 to 16 seats in October, 1974.

There have been signs, however, of a Tory revival in Scotland. Opinion polls have placed them roughly level with Labor and the Scottish Nationalists which compares well with their position of bad third in October, 1974. (One poll, admittedly a restricted one, even placed them ahead of the other two.)

Little Impression

This seems to have made little impression on Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader. With thumping by-election victories recently in two reputedly safe Labor seats in England and a good chance of taking a third one, that of European Commission president Roy Jenkins's former seat in the spring, Scotland cannot have figured high in the party's thinking when deciding on its devolution tactics. This has been amply confirmed by appointing Glasgow MP Teddy Taylor, a strong opponent of parliamentary devolution, to replace Buchanan-Smith.

Devolution is unpo large sections of both Tory and Labo the merits of the ca reckoned to be a England. For Mrs. T an eye on Downing S ing the controversial Devolution Bill whic its long parliament race this week could siderably higher elect than letting her small Scottish contingent themselves split 11 fo and five against) a by backing the Bill "i

There are, of course tions in the devolution far transcend the electoral prospects o or indeed the fate of Labor government.

The question of S Scotland is fraught that of rising unemplo Nationalists say openly out a Scottish governm stantial economic pow of course, are virtu from the Bill) the pro tish Assembly would watch it soar further. They say that within taxation, including s Sea oil revenues, th would be unable to forg strategy to halt econo The reason for the support for the Dev is simply the hope of bly becoming a forum grievances and conseq first stage to indepen

The change in Tory one of emasculating Bill to total op grounded in just that is coupled with the that once a Tory gov returned to office and economic fortunes look SNP menace will aut fade. This at any rate seems from the view minister. But in Scot prospects look rather

Mrs. Thatcher's arit probably correct. Eve Tories lose a few more of their meager 16 th these should be counter than offset by gains in Moreover, Labor, with a stake, might be damaged and so increase the majority won in Englan

What Mrs. Thatcher rest of the Tory shado seem to have ignored t those seats. Labor w would probably be gain Nationalists, who would come not only the larg party in Scotland but overall majority of s Nationalist parlance th become a "mandate for dence."

This is not as farfetc sounds. A relatively s crease in the Nationa could swell their repre in Parliament but out of portion under the pres past the post system."

It is as well to remem in October, 1974, the Lab gained 57 per cent of all seats with a 37-per-cent the popular vote while tionalists, with over 30 of the vote, won only (The Tories, 16 seats w with less than 25 per cen vote.)

Unity of Britai

So, as far as the unity ain is concerned, an Engli Tory victory at the next could be a truly Pyrr leading to a breakaway S For the Nationalists, th French-speaking brethren Quebec Province of thrive not only on econo tress but the stridulous domination from the outs Tory move against the De Bill, acid exchanges acr floor of the House of C by English back-benchers government and opposition the next few months could inflame Scots anger, fee suspicion and so swell now called the Scottish Na

It is this nightmare th prompted not only Buc Smith, Rifkind and four leading Scottish Tory MPs resignations were refused b Thatcher) but former Prim ister Ted Heath to speak devolution and against the line. History may well them right.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.520.000 F. R.C.S. Paris No 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-80. Telex: 28L650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.227

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1976

...ower Costs in U.S. ...re Alien Investment

By Jack Egan

...ORK, Dec. 13 (WP).— ...ed States is an increas... ...or foreign direct invest... ...cause it is becoming a ...lower-cost place to pro... ...ording to a survey of ...med companies here.

...factors drawing foreign ...t capital to the United ...clude an abundance of ...rials, and the stability ...les of this country's ...vernment, reports James ... in the new issue of the ...e Board's monthly mag... ...oss the Board.

... of this trend, foreign investors are both buying U.S. companies — such as Saks Fifth Avenue, Stouffer Foods, Bantam Books, Foster Grant, and Grand Union — or building U.S. manufacturing facilities.

Examples of the latter include West German Volkswagen's planned production plant in Pennsylvania (though Volvo, the Swedish carmaker, last week postponed the opening of its assembly plant in Chesapeake, Va., for at least a year), the French-owned Michelin Tire Corp.'s $600-million investment in five U.S. manufacturing facilities, and the U.S. plants now operated by Sony and Panasonic, the Japanese television and radio giants who once forced U.S. electronics companies to expand in the Far East to stay competitive.

More Competitive

Now, however, the trend has been reversed and the United States has become more cost-competitive, says Mr. McCarthy, who carries out international economic research for the Conference Board, a private business research organization.

In 1975, for the first time ever, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual compilation of labor costs in 10 industrial countries did not put the United States at the top but in third place, and in a virtual tie with Canada and West Germany for number four and five.

"In fact, virtually all categories of cost, from energy and materials to executive compensation, look relatively lower in the United States to some foreign investors because the U.S. dollar has depreciated vis-à-vis their currency," according to Mr. McCarthy. This is particularly true of the German, Japanese, Swiss and Dutch currencies.

100 Biggest Listed

The article offers a list of the 100 largest foreign-owned companies in the United States as of the end of 1975. A breakdown by nationality shows 25 of them to be owned by the British, 24 by Canadians, nine by West Germans, eight by Swiss, eight by French, seven by Dutch, four by Japanese and the rest by a variety of nationalities. None are controlled by Middle Eastern investors.

The 10 largest companies on the list (which includes only industrial, surface-transportation, retail and service companies at least 50-per-cent-owned by foreign investors and excludes banks, airlines, and shipping and trading concerns) are:

Shell Oil, owned jointly by Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands and Shell Transport & Trading Co. of Britain; Brown & Williamson Industries, owned by British-American Tobacco, Britain; Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, owned by Seagram Co., Canada; Grand Union Supermarkets, owned by Cavenham Ltd., Britain; National Tea Supermarkets, owned by George Weston, Ltd., Canada.

North American Philips, owned by Philips' NV, the Netherlands; International Nickel Co. (U.S.) Inc., owned by International Nickel Co., Canada; American Petrofina, owned by Petrofina SA, Belgium; Ciba-Geigy Corp., owned by a parent of the same name, Switzerland; Nestlé Co., owned by Nestlé Alimentana, Switzerland.

The top seven companies each had 1975 sales of $1 billion or more but the total sales of the 100 companies together were $44.7 billion last year.

The article concludes that "many major foreign firms have not yet taken the plunge" and that as long as the economic trend holds the "potential for further foreign investment in the United States is vast."

...tralia Lifts ...lar's Value ... Per Cent

...y, Dec. 13 (Reuters).— ...ralian government today ...its currency upward ...the U.S. dollar for the ...me since a record 17.5-...devaluation two weeks ...was swiftly attacked by ...r opposition party for ...ience."

...serve Bank said the Aus... ...ollar was being revalued ...per cent and would now ... $U.S. 1.0621 as against ...38 on Friday.

...e upward move was im... ...y condemned by the La... ...sman on finance, Chris ... who said: "We all have ...be angry at this incom... ...which has caused so much ...sy to those involved in ...d in other areas requiring ...onal financial transac...

...ial statement by either ...rnment or the Reserve ...nounced the revalua... announcement. A govern... ...sman said, "People will ...used to them and ac... ...after a while."

... Now at 14.66%

...et devaluation since the ...surprise devaluation an... ...of Nov. 28 now stands ...per cent.

...ernment said then that ...valued to check inflation ...at an annual rate of ...er cent—and halt a de... ...its foreign currency re...

...ays later the dollar was ... upward by 2 per cent ... Prime Minister Malcolm ...and Treasurer Phillip ...did further adjustments ...made as necessary. This ...ler a new government ... adjusting the dollar to ...of currencies of Aus... ...major trading partners.

...devaluation, the Aus... ...ollar was pegged to a ...of currencies, but it is ...r what is described as a ... float."

...prices on the Sydney ...change were hit by the ...n. The all-ordinaries ...mped 6.74 points and ...tocks, which benefited ...the devaluation, took a ...

...tals and minerals index ...they exchange slid 98.73 ... close at 2,380.25.

...r said two theories ex... ...king circles on the two ...ifts since the devalua...

... the theory is that the Bank—Treasury - Prime Department triumvirate ...e for controlling the ...e the original devalua... ...too high and they are ...correct it.

...view is that the capital ...ected to result from the ...n was not taking place ...wo successive revalua... ...designed to warn pro... ...investors that the Aus... ...rency could appreciate

...ch Industrial Output Off ... Per Cent in Latest Month

...Dec. 13 (IHT).—Indus... ...ction fell 4.65 per cent ... the Finance Ministry ...day. It said over half ...cline was due to a ...t reduction in natural ...d product production. ...x, at 123 on the 1970-..., was 3 per cent above ...f a year ago.

...istry said that output in the intermediate goods sector was off by just over 3 per cent in October, due largely to strikes in the paper industry, where production fell 12 per cent.

According to an official survey published today by the national statistical institute, production continued at a low level last month. Demand for industrial goods in November was slower than that of last June, when the index also registered 123.

Demand for intermediate goods was "very moderate" last month, the government agency said, while demand for consumer goods was "still good but lower" and that for capital equipment was lower.

The only bright spot in the survey was the view of industrialists that prices in the coming months should increase at about 0.6 per cent a month at the production level, down from 0.8 per cent between June and last month.

Meanwhile, in another official report, the Finance Ministry said that official reserves at the end of last month totaled 86.52 billion francs (about $17.35 billion), up 34 million francs from October.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Motor Cuts Sales View

Ford Motor has cut its prediction of how many new cars the U.S. auto industry will sell next year and again scaled back its estimate of what this year's final volume will be. The less optimistic forecasts replace ones made only six weeks ago. Ford officials expect total U.S. sales of domestic and foreign autos to rise only 6 per cent next year, to about 10.6 million units from "just over 10 million" this year. At the end of October, Ford had placed next year's industry sales at about 11 million units. The latest reduction to "just over 10 million" indicates final industry sales this year will be up about 17 per cent from last year's depressed volume instead of a 23-per-cent jump once expected. The reductions reflect the recent unexpected slowdown in the pace of the auto sales recovery. In the past months, auto sales have been falling short of what auto executives had been expecting. The failure of sales to live up to expectations recently has caused all four major Detroit auto makers to scale back hastily their production of certain new cars, primarily smaller models, by temporarily closing some assembly plants and laying off workers.

Pye Sells Units to Philips

Philips Electronic & Associated Industries Ltd., majority shareholder of Pye's Holdings Ltd., plans to acquire for cash Pye's radio and television business in Britain. Financial details of the transaction were not available. This will concentrate Pye's efforts mainly in professional electronics and specialized components and will remove certain U.K. activities which are at present running in the red. Philips of the Netherlands, the parent company of Philips Industries, also proposes to acquire for cash the Pye group's 50-per-cent holding in Coronet Industries Ltd. of Hong Kong, giving Philips full control. Pye says the transactions, plus the proposed sale of its interest in Pye Industries Ltd. of Australia, would, if carried out on Jan. 1, 1975, have reduced 1975 annual group turnover by approximately a third. There would have been a small increase in net profits and a significant increase in retained surplus.

W. German Auto Industry Optimistic

The West German motor industry this year is forecasting it will achieve the highest profit-to-sales ratio in seven years, but the outlook for 1977 is clouded by the possibility of slackening demand in both domestic and export markets. A spokesman for the industry association says the profit-sales ratio this year is estimated at 3.4 per cent, against 0.9 per cent last year and 3.6 per cent in 1969. The industry expects production this year will probably grow about 20 to 25 per cent from last year's 2.91 million units. But the likelihood of lower foreign demand after the expected rise in oil prices means the production figure will be hard to repeat in 1977, the spokesman adds. Exports, at 1.84 million units, will be about 25 per cent higher than last year, but still about 15 per cent below the 2.17 million in 1973.

Metallgesellschaft Earnings Up

Metallgesellschaft, the West German nonferrous metals firm, says 1975-76 group earnings rose, despite further losses in its aluminum and manufacturing sectors. Provisional group sales were up 18 per cent at 6.18 billion deutsche marks. Chairman Karl Gustav Ratjen says profits will also rise, but he gave no figures. Consolidated group net profit in 1974-75 was 25.1 million DM. Informed sources say the company will probably maintain its dividend of 5 DM and increase its reserves. Domestic turnover in the latest year rose 9 per cent to 3.72 billion DM, but export sales were 34 per cent higher at 2.46 billion DM. Mr. Ratjen says the company improved its earnings position by adopting structural improvements and by finally arranging to dispose of its 50-per-cent stake in the loss-making Leichtmetall to the Alusuisse group effective Jan. 1. Proceeds from the sale were above the aluminum-producing firm's book value of 60 million DM. Its losses to date had cost Metallgesellschaft 107 million DM.

But Saudis Could Boost Production

Pinch on Oil Supplies Said to Be on Way

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—For months, two questions have plagued the oil-importing nations: When will the cost of that oil go up and by how much?

A third question is whether there will be enough oil.

Absurd as such a query might first seem, it is already being asked by a number of Western oilmen and economists. For the answer, they have turned not to OPEC but to the cartel's most powerful member, Saudi Arabia, and what they hear so far is disturbing. By as early as next year, there may well not be enough oil to meet consumer demand.

Saudi Arabia, oil observers agree, has emerged as the key both to petroleum prices and to adequate petroleum supplies. That is because its known oil reserves are by far the largest in the world.

But ever since it started the 1973-1974 oil embargo, Saudi Arabia has maintained a limit on the volume of petroleum it will allow to be produced by Arabian American Oil Co., a consortium that currently accounts for over 95 per cent of the kingdom's oil output.

Although it could produce much more, Aramco is restricted by the limit to an average annual output of 8.5 million barrels a day. So the puzzle for consumers is whether the Saudis will allow the ceiling to be breached when, as many expect, the need arises next year.

Curb Seen Continued

Key Saudi officials publicly maintain that the production ceiling will be continued because their vast oil reserves, estimated to be at least 150 billion barrels, are finite and because their already overheated economy simply cannot absorb additional oil revenues.

Of course, the Saudis' real intent regarding the production limit has yet to be tested. During the recent worldwide recession, demand for its oil was less than buoyant, but now, observers say, such a test seems imminent.

Reflecting demand revived by the economic recovery, Aramco is already nudging the production ceiling, making up for the days earlier this year when it produced below quota, by pumping 9.1 million barrels a day during November for an 11-month daily average of 8.3 million barrels.

It is ironic that there is talk of tight petroleum supplies at a time when the world continues to enjoy something of an oil glut. New sources of crude oil such as the North Sea and, soon, Alaska's North Slope are coming into production to supplement the roughly 14 million barrels daily produced in the non-Communist world by non-OPEC nations. And not only Saudi Arabia but also many of its 12 fellow OPEC members still have spare producing capacity.

Surplus Declines

But with free-world oil demand at about 47 million barrels a day and growing by an estimated 4 per cent or more annually, OPEC's surplus producing capacity is beginning to shrink fast.

At times during the past two recession-racked years, OPEC nations have had excess capacity totaling as much as 10 million to 12 million barrels a day, reflecting production levels as low as 26 million barrels a day.

But by October of this year, OPEC production was hovering near the November, 1973, peak of 32.9 million barrels daily, and this month, cartel insiders predict, its production will average 33 million barrels a day.

Felix Rossi-Guerrero, a petroleum engineer who is an oil spokesman for Venezuela, an OPEC member, says such rates mean that the difference between OPEC's production and producing capacity is now down to 4 or 5 million barrels a day. "That is the physical, not the 'political', limit (of the excess capacity)," he stresses.

A few other oil traders are even more pessimistic about the true range of OPEC's surplus producing capacity. The chairman of one international oil company worries that there is "sustainable" surplus producing capacity of only 3.5 million to 4 million barrels a day in the entire world. "You could see increased consumption next year chew up at least 2.5 million barrels a day of that excess capacity," he says.

Unless the Saudis lift the current quota of 8.5 million barrels a day, oil consumers could soon face a supply pinch. Though some think the pinch will not occur until 1978, a recent study by the London office of Walter J. Levy, the international oil consultant, suggests that it could come before the middle of next year.

New Oil Leases In U.S. Reported Big Aid to Needs

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Oil and gas from proposed new leases on the U.S. outer continental shelf could ease the nation's energy problems significantly by 1985, but they cannot of themselves provide energy independence.

That is a major implication of a study by Arthur D. Little Inc., international consultants, for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management. The study, based more on projections and estimates than on hard geological data, is designed to help the government negotiate future sales of leases for offshore oil and gas drilling.

Assuming a wellhead price of $12 a barrel for oil and $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, adjusted for inflation, the outer continental shelf could produce 1 billion barrels of oil and 2.5 trillion cubic feet of gas in 1985, the study says.

That is about one-third of total current U.S. oil production of around 3 billion barrels and 12 per cent of the total gas production of around 20 trillion cubic feet posted in 1975, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The Arthur D. Little study notes that the flow from currently producing oil and gas wells will have significantly diminished by 1985, and that would add importance to outer-shelf production.

The additional oil from the outer shelf could reduce U.S. crude oil import requirements 10 to 15 per cent in 1980 and 10 to 30 per cent in 1985, the report says, but it did not give a specific estimate of what those requirements would be.

Last year, the United States imported about 1.5 billion barrels of crude, according to the Petroleum Institute.

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Prices Firm In N.Y. Amid Profit-Taking

Interest-Rate Drop Is Help to Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (IHT).—Prices were firm amid profit-taking and portfolio switching on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said there was little in the news to move the market off dead center, although they said a number of investors may have moved to the sidelines awaiting an oil-price decision from the Qatar meeting of the cartel on Wednesday.

The market continues to be aided by declining interest rates, which have improved the yield of common stocks relative to bonds, analysts said.

Analysts also noted that quality second-tier stocks continue to outperform blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.09 at 974.24, after trading erratically throughout the day. It was up 3.08 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 24.83 million shares, compared with 25.96 million Friday.

At the close gainers outnumbered losers by about 872 to about 624.

Active American Telephone was unchanged at 64 and Continental Telephone was unchanged at 16 1/8. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear appeals from a suit by ATT and others against the Federal Communications Commission related to policy on interconnection equipment in the interstate telephone network.

Petroleum and chemical issues gained but electronics, copper and drug issues declined.

Burroughs lost 2 5/8 to 85 1/4. It introduced two new computer systems and communications processors.

IBM lost 7/8 to 269 3/4, Fairchild Camera 1 1/4 to 41 3/4, Digital Equipment 5/8 to 53 1/8, and Hewlett-Packard 5/8 to 88 1/8 but Motorola rose 1 to 52.

Stocks moved higher in active American Stock Exchange trading. The index gained 0.16 to 103.36.

Soybean futures tumbled 8 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade and marked the third session of falling prices in this commodity.

Most other commodities closed on lower levels, but wheat closed independently higher, gaining more than 2 cents a bushel.

Money Supply Is Key To Future, Study Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A new congressional staff study, the first of its kind, has concluded that variations in ... growth of the nation's money supply explain most of what has happened in the economy over the last 30 years, particularly the varying rates of inflation.

This overtly "monetarist" conclusion was supported by new evidence in a report by the staff of the monetary policy subcommittee of the House Banking Committee.

The essential conclusion of the staff study was that the rate of growth in the nation's money supply "isn't all that matters" but that it "matters very, very much." There are times when import prices can have an important effect, as in 1973-74, and other times when a sudden surge of spending—an increase in the velocity of money—can run up prices, as in the 1950-51 period after the outbreak of the Korean war, the study found.

But by far the most important explanation for changes in the consumer price index—its rate of rise—was changes about two years earlier in the growth rate of the money supply, the report concluded. It also found that a sudden tightening of monetary policy, aimed at slowing money growth as inflation picked up, was a major cause of turning "economic expansions into recessions."

These were some other conclusions, often at variance with widely held beliefs:

- Federal government deficits were not a significant cause of inflation.
- The inflation rate is not much affected by the state of the economy—high or low unemployment, recession or expansion.
- The economy's pricing system is not "explosive." While the rate of inflation in one year has a "carryover" effect into the following year, this momentum rapidly diminishes and disappears after two years.
- Fiscal stimulus for the economy, through tax reduction or higher government spending, has some effect, but the effect is small and "dissipates quickly."

High Inflation, Jobless Rates Will Continue, Friedman Says

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (AP).—Nobel Prize-winner Milton Friedman said today that Western countries have failed to grasp the existence of a new environment in which attempts to hold down inflation increase unemployment.

Prof. Friedman, winner of this year's prize for economics, was guarded against possible demonstrations by 10 plainclothesmen as he gave his Nobel lecture at the Stockholm School of Economics.

He said many countries now appear to be in a transitional period, perhaps decades long, in which higher inflation is often accompanied by higher unemployment.

"The public has not adapted its attitudes or its institutions to a new monetary environment," he said. "Inflation tends not only to be higher but also increasingly volatile and to be accompanied by widening government intervention into the setting of prices.

"The growing volatility of inflation and the growing departure of relative prices from the values that market forces alone would set combine to render the economic system less efficient, to introduce frictions in all markets, and, very likely, to raise the recorded rate of unemployment."

Because of his market theory of economics, which is called reactionary by some economists, Prof. Friedman's choice as Nobel laureate has met with considerable protest.

Leftist groups also accuse him of aiding the Chilean military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. The leftists demonstrated during the Nobel award ceremony Friday, but there were no incidents at today's lecture.

Discussing the condition of economics in the West, Prof. Friedman said, "The present situation cannot last. It will either degenerate into hyperinflation and radical change; or institutions will adjust to a situation of chronic inflation; or governments will adopt policies that will produce a low rate of inflation and less government intervention into the fixing of prices."

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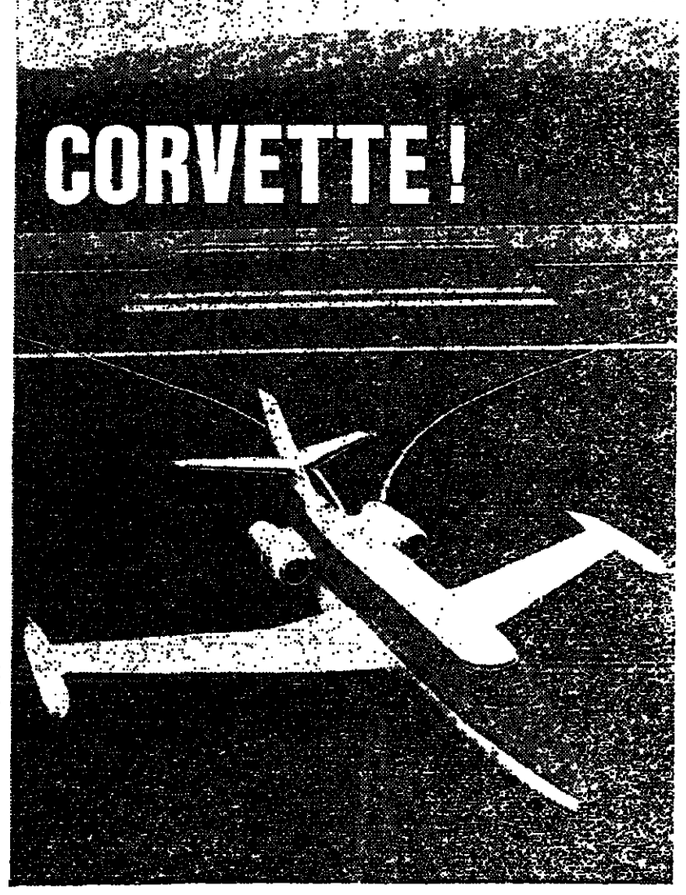
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30	31½	ACF Ind 1.80	8	18	34	33¼	34	
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅞	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	461	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	43	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
60⅞	44⅞	ARASV 1.20	12	193	47¼	47	47¼	
33	12⅛	ASALtd .80		326	22	21¼	21½	— ½
11¼	7¼	ATOInc .28	6	163	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ½
55	35½	AbbtLab .88	16	67	50	49¼	49¾	+ ⅞
10	6	AcmeCly .50	13	22	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	AdmDg .04	8	31	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅛	AimE 91e		41	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
5	3¼	AdmsMills	7	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	7¼	Addrssg .10c	17	1198	12¾	11⅝	12¼	— ⅝
35	22	AetnaLf 1.20	10	327	35	35	35	+ ⅛
15	4½	Aguirre Co	13	29	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
17	9⅛	Ahmans .22	6	93	16¾	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	Aileen Inc	63	60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
31	[illegible]	AirProd .20	14	307	31¼	30½	31¼	+ 1¼
13	11	AirbnFrt .60	11	9	13	12¾	12⅞	
34	17	Aircolnc 1.15	6	43	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
25	13½	Akzona 1.20	11	49	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
15	13	AlaGas 1.28	7	11	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
107	89	AlaP pf 9.44	6	z100	102	102	102	
91	[illegible]	AlaP pf 8.28		z100	90	90	90	+ ½
17	11	AlaskIn .60c	6	68	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
21¼	14	AlbanyIn .72	8	20	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¼	AlbertoC .36	16	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22	17	Albertsn .70	10	33	21½	21¼	21¼	
39	[illegible]	AlcanAlu .40	49	285	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
18	14	AlcoFtd .80a	6	58	18⅛	18	18⅛	
28	18	AlconLb .28	15	81	20⅛	19¼	19½	— ¾
9	5½	Alexdrs 13ee	7	185	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11	[illegible]	AlleqCp .15e	14	149	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
43	[illegible]	AllgLud 1.92	7	8	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
22	16½	AllgPw 1.68	8	613	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
20	9⅛	AllenGrp .60	5	x22	12	11⅝	11⅝	
44	[illegible]	AlldCh 1.80	8	158	37	36¼	36½	— ⅛
13	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15	9¼	AlldProd .60		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
59	40⅛	AlldStr 1.80	7	51	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		60	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
30	17	AllisChal .90	6	149	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
9	6	AlirtAut .60	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14	6	AlphaPri .25e	6	212	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅞
61	38	Alcoa 1.30	17	45	54⅞	54⅜	54	
41	30	AmalSug .5e	6	32	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
60	47	Amax 1.75	13	47	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		2	133	132¼	133	— 1
58	52	Amax pfB 3		12	55	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
22	11¼	AMBAC 1	8	133	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
22	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	15	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅛
31	[illegible]	Amrc pf2.60		1	33	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
28	16½	AHess .60	8	356	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ⅜
[illegible]	45	AHes pf 3.50		89	67⅞	66¾	67⅛	+ ¼
21	13¼	AAirFin .5e	9	33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
16	8	Am Airlin		347	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .38	8	60	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
15	11¼	AmBaker	5	41	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43	38	ABrnds 2.80	9	122	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
40	19	AmBdcst 1	16	159	39¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
12	8¼	AmBldM .40a	6	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38	30	AmCan 2.40	7	87	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
23	21	ACan pf 1.75		18	22¼	22½	22⅛	
3	1	AmCen Mtg		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	12	AmCred .26c	6	4617	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29	23	ACyan 1.50	9	199	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
11	[illegible]	AmDistill	12	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
28	19¼	ADistTel .84	12	64	27⅝	27	27	
[illegible]	4	AmDualV		33	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14	12	ADul pf .84a		22	14	13⅞	14	
24	20½	AmElPw 2.06	10	670	24½	24⅛	24⅜	
10	8	AFamily .32	6	124	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
14	7	AmFinSy pf		z100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
6	2¼	AmFinSys		51	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
25	22	AGIBd 1.96e		40	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17	15	AGenCv 1.32		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
20	17	AmGnIns .68n		67	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ [illegible]
[illegible]	21½	AmGln pf1.80		13	29⅛	28¾	29	+ [illegible]
20	15	AmGln pf.90		5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8	13	AmHoist .80	4	154	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
37	28	AmHome 1	18	823	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
37	29	AmHosp .40	19	469	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
4	2	Am Invest .5	25	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	5⅞	A Medicl .24	9	215	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
9	5½	A Medicp .10	6	155	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8½	AmFeat .40		[illegible]	9⅛	9	9⅛	[illegible]
[illegible]	6⅞	AShip .37r	6	20	15½	14¾	15	— ⅜
33	26	AmStrs 1.90	5	18	30¾	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
66	57	AmT&Tel 4		59	68¼	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
50	43	ATT pfA3.64		288	56⅛	50⅛	58⅛	
5?	45	ATT pfB3.74		13	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
11	8½	AWatWk .70	6	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14	Ameron 1	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11	5	AmesD .18e	5	34	12	11⅞	11⅞	
[illegible]	19	Ametek 1.40	10	111	27	26¼	26½	— [illegible]
[illegible]	13	Amfacinc 1	8	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35	25	AMP Inc .41	25	164	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
[illegible]	8	Ampco .60	9	14	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9	4	Ampex Corp	12	200	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3	1	Amrep Corp		48	2⅛	2	2	
22	15	Amstar	4	27	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
9	7	Amfir pf .66		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
52	34	Amsted 2	8	167	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
8	4	Amtel .35	8	31	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17	Anacond .60	124	159	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	22	AnchrH 1.40	6	323	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
50	35	AndCly 3	9	23	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
8	5	Angelica .16	9	60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10	5	Anixter .20	6	8	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	7	AnsulCo .53r		22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
[illegible]	10¼	Apache .50b	6	75	15	14⅛	14⅛	
32	23	Apco Oil	32	54	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
3	1	Apeco Corp		267	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2	Applid Mag	9	218	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	9	ArcataN .60	8	71	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	ArcatN pf 2		1	27	27	27	
21	17	ArchDan .20	9	204	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ [illegible]
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	9	13	4⅛	4	4	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aristar		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	15	ArizPSv 1.48	9	134	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14	5	ArkBest .35		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
29	21	ArkLGs 1.70	9	115	29¼	29	29⅛	[illegible]
5	4	Armada Co	8	32	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
35	26¼	Armco 1.80	8	232	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
32	27	Arm pf 2.10		7	28½	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
32	23	ArmstCk 1	12	3513	26⅞	25½	25¾	— 1⅛
21	15	ArmRu .65	4	23	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
20	12	ArcCorp .1b	7	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
16	9	Arvin .52c	4	59	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27	25	Arvinin pf 2		23	26¼	25½	26¼	
20	13	Asarco .80	13	366	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
32	19	AshlOil 1.90	6	116	32⅛	32⅜	32½	
40	27	AsdDrG 1.50	11	136	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14	8¾	Athlone .60	5	49	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
60	49	AtlRich 1.60	12	426	59¼	58	59⅛	+ ¾
202	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	199	199	199	
75	54	AtlRc pf2.80		42	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛	
19	16	AtlasCp wt	17	27	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
35	25	Auto Data.24	22	x198	30	29	29½	— ⅛
[illegible]	4½	Autmind .24	6	124	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
15	4	Avco Corp	2	274	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1	⅛	AvcoCp wt		35	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
41	18	AvcoCp pf		16	41	40¾	40¾	
[illegible]	17	AveryInt .36	20	18	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
13	7	Avis Inc	6	226	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
20	10	Avnetinc .60	6	3138	17¼	17	17	
50	32	AvonPd 2	18	411	48⅛	48	48½	— ⅛

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1¼	BTMtg .30e		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
36	18	BabckWll 1.20	7	152	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14	4	Bache .40g	6	168	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	7	Bakerln .36	8	110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
55	40	BakrIntl .42	14	330	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
13	8	BaldDH .68	7	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
25	16	BallCp .80	6	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30	11	BallyMf .02e	17	195	30⅛	29	29⅞	[illegible]
28	22	BaltGE 2.08	9	49	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
56	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z220	55½	55⅛	55½	
16	12	BanCa .60	104	11	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
22	12	Bandag .20	12	268	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12	4	Bangr Punt	4	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
21	12	BangP pf 2		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
35	28	BkofNY 2.20	7	33	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
16	11	BkofVa .88	9	36	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	[illegible]
28	24	BankAm .80	12	843	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
38	28	BankTr 3	9	135	37¼	36⅞	37	
28	25	BnkT pf 2.50		18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
34	25	BarbOlp 1.60		373	32⅛	31½	32	— ⅛
19	11	BardCR .24	13	207	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
18	16	BarnsGp .80	8	36	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
16	7	Basiclnc .80	4	24	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25	BauschL 1	10	376	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
49	33	BaxtTrv .24	22	3696	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	+ 1
21	17	BaySiG 1.88	8	17	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
5	4	BaykCig .24	22	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28	17	Bearing 1.50	11	11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28	21	BeatFds .84	14	454	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
28	22	Beckmn .32	18	100	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
42	32	BectDick .60	15	72	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
23	14	BeechA 1	8	73	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
17	7¼	Beker .26n		131	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
23	13	BelcoP .70e	6	251	23⅛	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
27	15	Belden 1.32	8	8	24	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11	7	BeldnHe .36b	7	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25	11	BellHow .84		46	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	45	BellCda 3.72	6	20	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
22	13	Bemis 1.20	8	7	22¼	22	22	
45	37	Bendix 2	9	89	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
27	17	BenfiCp 1.60	6	173	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
59	46	Benef pf 4.30		6	19	58½	59	+ ⅛
121	85	Benef pf 5.50		z10	119	119	119	— 2¼
4	1¼	BenfStd Mtg	6	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2	1	BengtB .07e	7	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Berkey Pho		72	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24	13	Best Prod	13	125	23⅛	23¼	23½	— ⅛
48	33	BethStl .32	8	451	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
28	15	BlackDr .40	19	271	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11	5	BlairJn .64	5	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
17	12	BlissLau 1.08	6	17	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
24	14	BlockHR 1	14	376	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
28	20	BlueBell .80	6	99	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
5	3	Bluebirdnlnc.05e	7	755	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	2	Bobbie Brks		370	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
46	24	Boeing 1a	12	137	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
E 32	23	BoiseCas .80	12	x379	32⅛	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
20	17	BkMnth 1.20	8	15	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
33	26	Borden 1.40	9	124	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
30	19	BorWar 1.60	7	73	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
4	2	Bormans	6	26	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
27	22	BosEd 2.44	9	56	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
94	81	BofE pf 8.88		z300	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— 1⅛
12	10	BosE pf 1.17		32	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	13	BofE pf 1.46n		29	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
14	8	Braniff .24	11	251	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
33	15	BraunCF 1.60	8	459	34⅝	33⅞	34	+ 1
32	26	Brig Str 1.92	15	35	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
83	61	BristMy 1.80	14	211	68¼	66⅞	67⅛	+ ¾
50	39	BristM pf 2		7	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
13	9	BritPet .33e	32	263	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36	25	BrkwGl 1.40	7	107	33	33	33	
19	16	BklyUG 1.72	8	46	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
27	21	BklUG pf2.47		3	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
8	5	BwnShrp .20		38	8⅛	8⅛	8	— ⅛
13	¾	BrownC .22e	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26	18	BwnGp 1.40	8	22	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
8	5	BrwnFer .40	11	207	8	7⅞	8	
19	11	Brunswk .50	8	343	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
26	11	BrushW 1	8	25327	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1
30	18	BucyEr .64	14	281	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
19	9	BuddCo 1.20	5	14	13⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
58	49	BuddCo pf 5		z110	56	55½	56	— ⅛
6	5	BudCa pf .60		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9	4	Budgind .24t	7	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26	20	ButtFo 1.40a	9	7	25½	25	25	— ⅛
11	6	Bulova .05j		18	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12	10	BundyCp .80	7	27	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	19	BunkHil 1.86		22	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
16	11	BunkrR pf1.50		34	16¼	16	16	
9	4	Bunk Ramo		173	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
34	23	BurlInd 1.40	8	56	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
48	31	BurlNo 1.30e	7	326	46⅛	46	46	+ ⅛
7	6	BurlNo pf .55		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30	24	Burndy .88	11	59	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	20	537	87⅝	86	86⅞	— 1⅛
30¼	16⅞	ButlesG Oil	5	86	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¾	CBS 2	11	117	58⅛	57¾	58	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	CCI Corp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¾	⅞	CIMtg Gp		16	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	CIPIf Inv		45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.40	8	77	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	7-16	CL Assets		12	9-16	9-16	9-16	+ 1-16
7	4½	CL Asfl pf1.16k		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8	CMIInv Cp	21	122	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	+
8¾	5⅛	CNA Finl	9	594	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		x64	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	36	46⅝	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	7	27	18⅞	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
4½	1½	CabCab For		33	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	18⅞	CabotC 1.40	7	83	42¼	41¼	41⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind	7	22	3½	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		67	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8¾	3	Cal Finanl	8	3130	8	7⅞	7⅞	
19⅛	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	8	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
17½	10¾	Callahn .30r	17	17	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn rn		30	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	
27½	16½	CmpGL .60a	17	25	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
37⅛	29¾	CamSp 1.48	12	437	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	+ ½
31½	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	10	m76	30½	30¼		+ ⅛
u13		CdnPac .86a	6	92	15	1	15⅛	+ ⅛
ET 12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	x9	8	7⅞	8	+
56	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	187	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	10	218	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		97	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅝	29¾	Carbor 1.12	9	19	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	18	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	2	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
66	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		2780	71½	67	71	+ 5
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	35	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	QC Pw 1.72	9	330	24⅛	24	24	
30⅛	26⅛	CarP pf 2.67		9	30	30	30	
35⅝	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	9	34⅞	34	34	— ⅛
1⅛	11⅛	CarrCp .64	13	178	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	CartHaw .90	18	175	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		3103	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6	CartWal .40	28	88	7	6⅞	7	
11	8⅝	CascNG .73e	8	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
17¾	15	CastlCk .80b	6	91	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
62¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.50	11	455	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅝
19⅛	14	CecoCo 1.15	12	21	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
58	41⅜	Celanse 2.80	8	181	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		2	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
14	7⅞	Centex .12	12	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
T 18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	10	83	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
20⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	9	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	11	91	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
52	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z50	51½	51⅝	51½	+ ½
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z190	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
29¼	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z600	29	28⅞	29	+ ½
15½	12⅝	CenIlPS 1.28	10	84	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
27¼	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	55	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	553	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	CenSoya .70	6	118	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
25	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	245	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
36¼	19¼	CentrDat .80	12	61	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22½	15	Cert-teed .65	11	63	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1.20	8	24	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
28½	18	Champlnt 1	9	x466	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		x370	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	553	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Cha frCo .08	31	96	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	94	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		48	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	248	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
4	2	ChaseT .83e		122	3⅞	3⅜	3½	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	12	141	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
52	25¼	Chemln 1.50	6	26	30¼	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
43⅝	30¼	ChmNY 2.88	6	387	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
32¼	25¼	Ches Va 1.36	6	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
30	22½	ChesePn .76	14	432	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
40½	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	7	95	40½	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4¼	ChiMilw Co		33	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅞	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
35¾	24¾	ChiPneuT 2	16	56	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	ChkFull		56	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Chris Craft	14	44	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		5	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	1061	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
67¾	53	Chroma pf 5		2	67	67	67	
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .30e	5	368	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
34⅞	33	ChurChk .60b	19	45	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
24¼	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	9	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
22½	17	CinnGE 1.64	15	575	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+ ½
51	43½	CinGE pf 3 4		z300	47¼	47¼	47¼	
107⅞	97	CinG pf 9.30		z10	107½	107½	107½	
88½	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z100	88½	88½	88½	+ 2
35½	18¾	CinMila 1.40	17	8	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
37⅞	27¾	Citicorp .96	11	608	32¾	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
5	1⅛	CitzSR .30e		53	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	7	CityInvst .66	8	236	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		35	7-16	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
26¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		343	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
11½	10	CityIn pf 1.10		3	11⅛	11	11	
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	12	50	39⅞	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	9	ClarkOil .50	8	61	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	12	42	67¼	66½	66¾	+ ⅜
T 32⅞	26½	ClvElIlb.16	10	79	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
128	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z160	124	123	124	
11⅛	11⅛	Clevepk .60	7	6	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	227	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	6	109	[illegible]	9⅛	9¼	
13⅛	10½	CluetP pf 1		17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	394	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		7	20¾	20½	20½	
19¼	13¾	CflSG pf1.19		2	16½	16½	16½	
9⅞	6½	CocaBtl 140a	11	170	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
95¼	75¾	CocaCol 2.65	17	318	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅝	ColdwBk .50	8	7	16⅛	16	16	
14	8⅛	ColeNat .60	7	61	13	12⅞	12⅞	
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	15	42	5¼	5	5	
31¼	23⅞	ColgPal .88	14	319	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
15⅛	9¾	CollinAlk .64	6	89	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	CollinF .05e	6	248	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	9	88	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ¾
25	19¾	ColonlSt 1.45	7	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
56¼	28½	Coltlnd 2.50	6	236	50½	50	50¼	
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		25	70¾	69½	70¾	+ 1⅛
29⅞	22¼	ColGas 2.14	9	411	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
60	56¼	ColGsl725.62		3	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ¾
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	3	362	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
27¼	27½	ColSOh 2.28	8	150	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		28	1⅛	1½	1½	
20⅛	12¾	Combd Com	9	71	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	39¾	CombEng 2	10	x450	47⅝	46⅞	47	— ⅛
43½	30	CmE pf 1.70		x2	41	41	41	+ 1½
23⅛	13	CombEq .10r	12	123	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
37¾	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	340	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
10¾	8⅝	ComEdA wt		3	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	20¼	ComE pf1.90		12	23	23	23	
24⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	25⅞	ComE pfw.37		12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
32⅛	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		29	32⅛	32½	32⅛	+ ⅛
101½	89	ComE pf8.40		10	101	101	101	
87	77	ComE pf7.24		1	88	88	88	+ 1
11⅛	6⅛	ComwO		1266	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	ComO pf1.72		32	17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
33½	23⅛	Comsat 1	7	568	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
38¼	18⅝	Compgr .05e	8	45	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
8	4	Comput Fcl	10	249	7⅛	6⅞	7	
13	8½	ConAgr 3.75	3	76	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	19½	ConeMills 1	4	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
19⅛	12	Congolm .58		63	15⅞	15½	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	ConnM 1.80	14	91	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅜	Conrac .80a	8	27	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	293	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
70¾	55½	ConEd pf 6		3	70⅛	70	70	
54⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅜	ConFds 1.40	8	291	25¼	25	21⅛	+ ⅛
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		5	66	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
28	18½	ConFrgt .80	9	156	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	24½	ConNGs 2.24	9	40	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
118	108⅛	CnG pf 10.96		z510	115	114	115	— ⅛
22⅛	1	ConsuPow 2	7	644	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
50½	40	CnPw pf4.50		z250	47½	46⅞	47⅛	+ 1
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z670	78½	76½	76½	— 2⅜
81¾	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z100	80½	80½	80½	— 1⅛
86	66	CnPw pf7.76		z8320	82½	80¾	80¾	— ¾
26½	25	CnPw pf2.43		22	25½	25⅛	25½	
71¼	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
88¾	75½	ConPow pf 6.		2	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
9¾	5⅛	ContAir Lin	13	180	7⅛	7	7	
8⅛	4⅞	ContCop .50		161	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
56⅛	41⅛	ContiCp 2.80	20	111	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
61⅛	45¼	CtlC pfA2.50		2	61	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	26⅛	CntlGrp 2	8	174	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	
57½	35⅛	ContlCp 2.48	8	729	57⅝	57	57⅛	
16¾	⅞	ContlIP 1.28	8	58	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Contl Rlty		148	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
40⅞	33	ContnOil 1.20	9	515	38¾	38	38¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¼	ContTel 1.08	11	176	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
27¼	17⅛	Control Dat	10	417	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26⅝	Conwd 2.20	8	5	34¾	34¼	34⅛	— ⅛
4	2½	CookUn .130t	4	83	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
47½	29	Cooperln .84	12	98	41	40¼	41	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	23	8¼	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅛	CoopTR .70	3	18	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		3	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10¾	Copelnd .68	10	47	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
25¾	17½	CoppRg .50a		547	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
53	36¼	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
2¾	1½	Cordura Cp		928	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
80	43¾	CornG 1.52a	17	108	74⅞	72⅝	74⅛	+ 1⅞
4	1¼	Cousins MG		2⅛	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
12¾	6⅛	Cowlef .156	15	4	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
37⅞	27½	CoxBdct .55	10	13	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
16⅝	8¼	Craig .30	3	343	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
39⅞	23¼	Crane 1.20	4	102	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
5⅛	3¼	CreditF .24	10	120	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
28⅝	21⅛	CrockN 1.166	8	x167	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
44¼	35½	CrockN pf 3	3	x6	43¾	43¼	43½	
15¾	10½	CrompK .80	8	34	14	13¾	13¾	
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHi 1	12	4	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
22½	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	60	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	105	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Culbro 1.32	6	340	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ½
11	7f	Culligan .44	9	96	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
46½	19⅞	CummEng 1.20	11	65	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
126⅞	79	Cum pf 37.50		z240	125	124½	124½	— ½
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	11	Currlnc 1.08		25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	10	93	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	26¼	CutlerH 1.80	8	20	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅜	Cyclops 1.20a	5	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	21	36	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc	11	47	7	7	7	
11	6⅛	Damon .20	54	24	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .46	5	x102	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19¾	DanaCp .84	9	88	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
41	27⅛	Dartlnd .80b	9	95	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ 1⅛
41⅛	32¼	Dartindpf 2		30	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	37⅝	Data Genl	22	389	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Dayco .50b	4	18	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38	26¾	DaytnHud 1	10	49	37	36⅞	37	— ⅛
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	92	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
129	111⅞	DPL pf 12.50		z80	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
34⅛	29	Deere 1.10	8	493	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
29½	22⅛	DelMon 1.50	6	44	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	143	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	34⅛	DeltaAir .70	9	145	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	34	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Deltone Crp		102	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19	DennisMfg 1a	8	50	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
2¼	18D	Dennys .44	13	296	25	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	27½	Dentsply .80	16	25	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	15½	Deseret .40	21	338	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	DeSotoIn .60	9	36	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	364	15	14⅞	14⅞	+
64⅛	55	DetE pf 5.50		2	62	62	62	
80⅛	65	DetE pf 7.68		z80	78½	78½	78½	
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z420	75½	75	75	— ⅛
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z350	76	76	76	+ 2
28⅛	24⅛	DetE pf 2.75	6	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
25	12⅛	Dexter .80	9	78	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorg .05e	9	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	DialFinl .70	7	107	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅝	DiamInt 2	9	623	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	14	DiamM 1.72	4	23	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
80	53⅞	DiamSh 2.20	9	86	69⅞	69¼	69⅜	— ⅛
37	32	DiamFh wi		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
36¼	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.20		57	32	31⅞	32	
10⅞	6⅞	DickAB .30	14	x36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17	8¾	Dictaphn .64	12	x76	11⅞	10½	11⅛	
11	10½	Diebold 1.44	9	337	12⅛	12	12⅛	
57¾	46½	DigitalEq	26	580	53⅝	52½	53⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Dillingm .46	5	177	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
25⅞	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅝	Dillon 1.08b	12	38	30⅛	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
63	41⅝	Disney .12b	19	331	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Diversfd In		87	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	11	DrPeppr .44	19	72	15¼	14⅞	15	
6⅞	2⅛	DonLuJ .10e	9	46	4	3⅞	4	
19⅛	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	16	18	18⅛	19	
13⅞	6⅝	Dorsey .40	5	26	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	32⅞	DoverCp 3.90	12	174	39⅝	39	39⅛	
55⅛	38⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	1071	40½	39⅝	39⅞	— 1½
32½	25⅛	DowJon 1.16	19	3103	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
25	19¼	Dravo .95	8	21	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
47	35¼	Dresser .30	11	677	44½	43½	44	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	DrexBd 1.44		x12	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Dreyfus .15a	6	64	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
161¼	117¼	duPont 5.25e	13	199	132⅞	131⅛	132⅝	+ 1⅛
57⅛	44⅛	duPnt pf3.10		5	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
64⅛	59	duPnt pf4.50		4	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅝	DukeP 1.60	10	3261	23	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
101	88	Duke pf 8.70		z250	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
96⅛	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z350	94⅛	94	94	
92⅞	75⅛	Dube pf 7.80	6	z7160	91½	90	90⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	26⅛	Duke pf 2.69		11	30	29¾	30	
20¼	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	9	145	20	19⅞	20	
25⅛	21½	DuqLt4pf 2		z320	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26½	23	Dq 4.2pf 2.10		z80	25	25	25	— ⅛
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z940	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z850	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	
12	7¼	Dymotn .44	7	118	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	13½	EG&G .18	14	3117	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅞	EMILt .19e	11	84	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
46	21⅛	E Fyst 37.40b	10	92	46	45	45	+ 1½
39⅛	35½	EagleP 1.16	9	16	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	EescoCe .75	8	x355	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin	48	251	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	EastGsF .80	10	261	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	22	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
100⅛	82⅝	EasKd 1.40a	22	432	84⅝	84	84⅛	
44¼	27⅛	Eaton 2	9	39	42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
38	21	Echlus .48	15	23	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
30	21⅛	EckrdJk .48	17	102	29½	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	12½	EckrdNC .24	10	30	16½	16½	16½	
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	6	9	55	55	55	
20⅞	9½	Edwrdt .30	4	x16	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	230	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		314	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	11⅛	EDS .40	15	37	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	EIAM pf 1k		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
20⅛	15⅛	ElginNat 1	8	66	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Elixir Ind	8	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅛	24⅞	EltraCp 1.16	8	14	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	34	EmerEl 1	17	178	36	35⅞	35⅞	
30⅛	31⅛	Emery 1.20	22	28	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
15	8¼	Emryln	1	822	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
37	26⅜	Emhart 1.80	7	129	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	11	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Em 4.70pf .47		z220	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf .10		z500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	11	EmpGas .20	8	19	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
39	30⅛	Enserch 1.72	10	157	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21⅛	Entex 1.20	9	36	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .20e	14	42	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
29	18⅛	Equifax 2a	9	20	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Equimrk .88	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36	29⅛	EquitGs 2.64	7	13	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	EquitLf 2.20e	13	100	27	26⅛	25⅛	
E 42	30⅛	Esmark 1.76	7	3112	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Esquire .16	20	82	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .36	8	71	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	38⅛	Ethyl 1.60	6	21	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	39⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5	EvansPd .40	9	1069	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.23	9	268	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18	Excelsr 1.76e		z30	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
56⅞	47¼	Exxon 1.40f	9	1034	52⅞	52⅛	53	+ ⅛

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	11	134	20⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	35⅛	FMC pf 2.25		17	35	34	34⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	FABRGE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅛	36⅛	FairyCam .80	28	97	42	42⅛	42⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	FairInd .30	9	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	10⅛	FairmtF .60	8	15	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	18	9⅛	9	9	
9⅛	4	Fedders Cp		202	7⅛	6⅛	7	
31⅛	22⅛	FedrlCo 1.60	4	9	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
25	12⅛	FdMost 1.20a	7	42	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	18⅛	FedNMt .88	6	31253	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	FedPaBd .90	5	89	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	FSignl .60e	7	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
50	42	FedDSt 1.45	15	94	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
36	21⅛	Ferro 1.25	8	14	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Fibrebd Cp		372	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	FidFin .20e	6	317	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
31⅛	26	FidepUn 2.40	8	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMll 1a	5	27	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
17⅛	7	Filtrol Cp	5	159	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	FinSanB .48	5	26	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	9⅛	FinlFed .50	6	46	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
26	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	14	513	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	12⅛	FstChar .80f	8	307	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	9	171	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	32	FtBnTex 1	10	48	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	36⅛	FstInBn 1.20	11	28	40	39⅛	39⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	FstMiss .36	10	3137	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	FtNBo 1.88	9	362	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	FtNStBn 2	9	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅛	14	FstPa 1.32	48	209	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅛	FstPa Mtg		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	11	110	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	FWisCp 1.6	8	314	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.70	9	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	FishFds .60	6	108	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	FishrFci .28	6	41	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt 1.40	16	267	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	8	15	11⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	16	39	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
23⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	11	77	22	21⅛	22	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	14	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅛	FlaGas 1	7	28	19	18⅛	19	
28⅛	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	391	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.28	9	110	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	FlaStl 1.30	11	520	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
45	30	FluorCp .80	10	197	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20	11	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	FooteCB 1	8	37	16	15⅛	15⅛	
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 3.20	3	387	58⅛	57⅛	58	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	ForMcK 1	7	112	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	FMK pf 1.80		29	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .64	12	124	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	21⅛	FosWh 1.10a	7	90	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
60⅛	27⅛	Foxboro 1	11	17	50	50	50	
35⅛	23⅛	FrnklnM .70	10	324	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	FreepM 1.60	12	32	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Frigtrnc .10e	21	158	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	7	65	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Fuquaind .08e		427	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10¾	GAFCp .60	7	119	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		20	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	25⅛	GATX 1.80	12	92	32⅛	30⅞	30⅞	
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	25	73	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	4½	GFBusin .32	70	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7	4⅛	Gable Ind		45	5⅛	5	5	
29½	21⅞	GamSk 1.40	5	34	28	27⅞	28	
32¼	19⅞	GamS pf1.60		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
40⅞	22¼	Gannett 1.20		x140	41	40⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
14	5½	GapStrs .15e	9	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
31	16⅛	GardDen .76	16	43	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+
13¼	12¾	GasSvc 1.20	10	29	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Gateway In	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26	18	Gearhrt 3.28	10	106	22½	22	22	— ⅛
18	9⅛	Gemini Cap		10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		67	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
61	35⅛	GnAmO 1b	16	183	39⅛	38⅞	39	
12⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80	14	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅞	9½	GnCable .72	9	x169	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	GCinma .68	8	58	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Develpt	6	67	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6?	37⅛	Gen Dynam	6	151	53	52	52⅛	
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.80	14	777	53⅛	52⅛	53	
34⅛	25⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	293	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	
22½	15⅛	GnGth 1.34e	19	39	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+
14⅛	8⅛	GenHost .60		90	12	11⅛	12	+
20⅛	8⅛	GenInst .22t	22	940	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
36½	27⅛	Gnlnstr pf 3		9	36⅛	36⅛		
21	13½	GenMed .30	10	78	18	17⅛	17⅛	
35⅛	26	GenMills .76	16	285	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	57⅛	GnMot 5.55e	8	1612	74½	72⅞	74⅛	+ 1⅛
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		2	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	13	79	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	GPU Cp 1.68	10	254	19⅛	19	19⅛	
11	6⅛	GnRefr 3.40	6	30	7	6⅞	7	
46⅞	34⅛	GnSignl 1.04	14	24	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	131	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	GTelEl 2	10	1113	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
35¼	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		14	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	GTIEl pf2.48		8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18	GTire 1.10b	6	672	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Genesco Inc	7	3168	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Genstar 1.40	5	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	GenuPts .76	17	123	35⅛	35	35⅛	
38	30	GePacif .80	18	636	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		36	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25	GaPw pf2.75		29	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	69	GaPw pf7.80		z60	87	87	87	
26⅛	18½	Gerber 1.30	8	33	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
197	152	GettyO 2.50a	14	217	194	192	194	+ ⅛
18	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	GiantPC .60	9	9	10½	10⅛	10½	
11⅛	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	244	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
11½	5⅛	GiddLew .48	18	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	GiffdHill .64	7	3	15⅛	15	15	
38⅛	24⅛	Gillette 1.30	19	472	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18	7⅛	Ginos Inc	8	226	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .18e		9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	Global Mar		143	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	7	24	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	11⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	31	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	13	GoldW pf.29		21	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅛	15	Goodrh 1.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GorJwlA .40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	22	Gould 1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould pf1.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	GtAtlPac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulton Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
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[illegible]	[illegible]	HackW 2.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	HuttoEF .40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Huyck .40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

CEMENT THE LIMIT.

Long-term trends are favorable for the portland cement industry. And Lone Star, as the Western Hemisphere's leading cement producer, is in a good position to take advantage of the situation. We call that being in the right place at the right time.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

Continued from preceding page.

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Hydromt .32	5	28	12	11¾	12	+ ¾

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		ICInds 1.40	7	109	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
		ICInd pf3.50		16	42⅛	42	42⅛	
		ICN Pharm	20	112	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
		IDS Rlty		38	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
		INACp 2.10	15	124	45¼	44⅞	45½	
		INAIn 1.59a		26	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
		IUIntl .90	10	326	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
		IUInt A		1	30½	30½	30½	+ 1
		IdahoP 2.16	10	80	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
		IdealBa 1.20	9	35	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+
		IdealTov .32b	5	50	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
		IllPowr 2.20	11	78	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
		IllPow pf2.04		z200	25	25	25	
		IllPow pf2.10		z500	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
		IllPow pf2.35		z500	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
		IllPow pf4.47		z300	54	54	54	— ¾
		ITW .56	16	13	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
		ImpCoA .24	6	168	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
		INCO 1.40a	13	336	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ⅛
		ImrnCap		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		IndiM pf 12		z220	115¼	115½	115¾	+ ⅛
		IndiGas 2.12	8	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
		IndiplEL 1.82	10	102	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
		IndiNat 1.20	8	32	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
		Inexco Oil	18	83	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		IngerR 2.68	12	177	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
		IngR pf 2.35		15	47½	47	47	
		Inland Con 1	8	20	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— 1⅛
		InlandStl 2.60	10	49	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ⅛
		Inmont .60	6	181	14⅞	13⅞	14	
		Insilco .80e	8	190	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		Infll pfA1.25		17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		InspCop .25e		66	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
		InsRt InvTr		49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		Integon .36	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		Interco 1.66	9	37	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
		Intercil Div		2	6	6	6	
		IntFlavF .36	32	209	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
		IntMinC 2.40	6	209	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
		IntMng .40e	6	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
		IntMulti .85	7	47	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
		IntPaper 2	11	474	67⅞	66⅛	67⅞	+ ⅛
		IntRectif .20		312	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
		IntTT 1.76	9	1791	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
		IntTT pfH 4		6	62⅞	62	62⅞	
		IntTT pfJ 4		18	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	— ¼
		IntTT pfK 4		98	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
		ITT pfN 2.25		150	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
		ITT pfI 4.50		56	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
		Interce 1.45	7	9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
		IntrpGp 1.60	7	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	
		IntrsBrd .56	7	40	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
		IntraPw 1.45	10	28	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		IntrPw pf2.28		z200	25⅝	25	25½	
		IntrstUn .24	18	51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		IowaBf .60e	4	11	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
		IowaEl 1.40	10	35	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
		IowaIlG 1.72	10	34	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
		IowaPwLt 2	10	45	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
		IowaPF 1.72	10	28	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
		IpcoHosp .05e	9	229	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		Itek Corp	32	54	16½	16¼	16½	
		ItelCorp .38	7	95	13½	13¼	13⅝	

J - K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		JamesF .80	11	48	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
		JapanF .93e		30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
		Jantzen .80	6	36	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
		JerCen pf 4		z50	44	44	44	+ 1
		JewelC 1.39	8	66	23⅛	23	23	
		Jewelcor	10	64	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		JhnMan 1.40	11	302	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
		JohnsonJn 1	21	458	74	73⅝	73½	+ ⅛
		JohnsEF .80	5	115	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
		JohnCon 1.20	9	34	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
		JhnCont pf2		1	48	48	48	+ 1
		JonLogn .50	6	3132	15½	15	15½	+ ½
		Jorgen 2	6	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
		Jostens .80	10	63	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
		JoyMfg 1.30	11	194	46½	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
		Justice Mfg		23	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		KLM Airlin	5	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
		KaisrAl 1.20	11	45	32¼	32¼	32¼	
		KaisCem .50	18	61	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
		KaiCe pf1.37		6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		Kane Mil.24	4	61	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
		Kaneb 1	9	392	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
		KCtyPL 2.36	8	31	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
		KCPL pf4.50		z20	56	56	56	
		KanGEl 1.76	7	43	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
		KanNb 1.32B	8	211	19¼	19	19⅛	
		KanPLt 1.60	8	31	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
		KaPL pf2.32		4	27	27	27¼	
		Katy Ind	6	126	8⅛	8	8	
		Katy pfB 1.46		10	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
		KaufBrd .02i	27	439	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		Kauf pf1.50		4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
		Kawecki Bri	16	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
		KeeneCp .30	7	52	10	9⅞	9⅞	
		Keller .20	7	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Kellogg 1.10	17	115	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
		Kellwood .80	5	50	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
		Kennmtl .96	11	46	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
		Kennect .70e	37	61	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
		KerrGls .40	6	92	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
		KerrMc 1.25	14	190	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+ ⅛
		KeystCon 1a	6	39	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1⅛
		KiddeW 1.20	7	39	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
		Kidde pfB 4		5	52⅛	52	52	+ ⅛
		Kidde pfC 4		1	51	51	51	— ½
		KimbCl 1.80	8	284	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ 1
		KingDSt .60n	8	x89	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
		KirschCo .90	11	68	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
		KnigtRid .62	13	17	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
		Koehring .30e	12	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
		Koppers .90	8	292	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
		Kopprpf 4		z240	54	53½	54	+ 2
		Koracrp Ind	3	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		Kraft 2.12	9	139	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛	+ 1⅛
		KresgeS .32	21	808	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	
		Kroehler MI	15	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Kroger 1.44	8	40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
		Kysor .40	14	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		LFE Co	18	18	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		LTV Corp	6	129	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
		LTV A 3.40t		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		LTVCp pf 5		6	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
		LacGas 1.66	9	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	
		LamSes 1.10	11	55	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
		LaneBry .80	7	534	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		LearPtn .34	20	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		LearSieg .50	7	171	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	
		LearS pf2.25		12	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
		Leasway 1.10b	9	20	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
		LeedsN .60b	11	27	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
		Leesona .75	6	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	
		LehPCt 1	13	11	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
		LehVal Ind		35	1⅛	1	1	
		Lehman 3.4e		209	12⅞	12	12⅞	
		Lennar Crp		57	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		Lenox 1	10	23	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
		LesFay .40b	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		LevFd Cap		20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
		LevFln .75a		35	13	13	13	+ ⅛
		LeviStra .50	6	99	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
		Levitz Furn	23	368	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
		LOF 1.80a	8	114	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
		LOF pf 4.75		7	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
		Librty Cp.52	6	75	18	17½	18	
		Librty Loan		35	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		LibrtyLn pf		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		LiggIGp 2.50	8	44	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
		LiggtGp pf 7		z290	86	85	85	— ⅛
		LillyEli 1.30	17	204	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ⅛
		LincNat 1.60	11	31	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
		LincPl 1.72		17	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
		Lionel Corp	10	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Littonl .18t	14	290	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
		Littn pfc		7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
		Litton pfB 2		35	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
		Lockhd Airc	3	117	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		Loctite .32	17	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
		Loews 1.20	6	149	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
		LomaFin .30	10	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		LomM .86e	19	147	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
		LoneStInd 1.10	11	96	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
		LongIsLt 1.56	8	118	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
		LILpf 4.35		z280	49	49	49	
		LIL pfN 13		z220	128½	128½	128½	
		LIL pfO 2.47		12	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
		LongDrg .72e	21	23	33⅛	33	33	
		LoralCp .40	7	58	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
		LaLand 1.20	11	289	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
		LaPacil .20b	14	294	17⅛	16⅞	17	
		LouisGE 1.92	9	38	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
		Lowensl .60	24	29	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
		Lubrizol 1.10	14	370	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
		LuckyS .68b	12	145	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
		Ludlow .48	6	66	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
		LukensSt 1.60	7	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
		LykesCp 1.40	4	x471	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
		Lykes pf2.50		x46	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
		LynCSys .20	10	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛

M

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		MBPX .40e	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		MCAInc 1	7	54	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
		MEI Co	5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
		MGICIn .10		331	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
		MacAF .60b	6	29	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
		MacDonal	5	45	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Macke .56	4	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		Macmill .50	7	546	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Macy 1.30	8	216	34⅛	34	34⅛	
		MadisFd .80		90	12⅞	12	12⅛	
		MadSq Gar	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		MagicC .32	12	494	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Mallory 1	17	32	32⅛	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
		Manhin .20	4	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		MfrHan 1.80	9	119	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
		MAPCO .90	15	98	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
		MaraMd .12e	3	88	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
		MarathnO 2	9	148	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	
		Maremt .60	6	36	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		MarMid .80		690	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Marley 1	10	24	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
		Marriot .25t	14	375	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
		MrshMcL 2	18	51	60⅛	60	60⅛	
		MarshF 1.24	12	87	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
		MartMa 1.40	8	97	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
		MaryKay .40	17	23	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
		MassCup .46b	9	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
		MascoCp .28	14	118	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
		Masonite .60	17	95	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		MatM 1.11e	14	53	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
		MasseyFer 1a	4	292	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
		MasCp 1.60		37	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
		MasInc .90e		32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		MatsuE .78e	11	71	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
		Mattel Inc	5	1289	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		MayDStr 1.12	11	159	34⅞	34	34	— ⅛
		MayerOsc 1	9	26	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
		Mays JW		156	33	31⅞	31⅞	
		Maytg 1.50a	14	93	35⅛	35	35⅛	
		McCord .84	5	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
		McDermot 1	4	125	49⅞	48⅞	49	+ ⅛
		McDnld .05e	20	1701	53⅞	52	53⅞	— ⅛
		McDonD .44	9	210	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
		McGEd 31.50	10	96	31⅞	30⅞	31	— ⅛
		McGrwH .64	10	52	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
		McGH pf 1.20		6	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
		McKee .90	7	39	16	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
		McLean .46	8	57	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		McLoul 1.60	14	533	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
		McNeil .80	7	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
		MeadCo .95	6	139	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		Mea pf2.80		4	48⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅛
		Medusa 1.60	7	19	28⅞	28	28	
		Melville .68	11	163	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Menasc .80	6	119	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
54½	42⅞	MercStr .80	10	58	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ⅛
81½	62⅞	Merck 1.50	20	37	66	64⅞	64⅞	— 1⅛
18¼	10⅛	Meredith .70	5	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	14⅞	MerrLyn .80	9	305	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
38⅞	19	MesaPet .10	23	1475	37⅞	35	37⅞	+ 1½
38⅛	24⅞	MesP pf 1.60		777	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	+ ¾
11⅞	6	Mesabi 1.39e	8	144	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
28⅞	14⅞	MestaM 1.45	8	37	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅞	MGM 1r	6	105	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom 1.10	7	215	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
T 88¼	70	MetE pf7.60		z1000	86	86	86	+ 7
14⅛	11½	MichGs 1.30	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1.20	6	6	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅞	MhWI pf2.67		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25	MhWI pf2.12		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22⅛	13⅞	Microwave .40	10	x37	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	MidCtl 1.16	9	28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
17⅞	13⅞	MidSUt 1.38	10	645	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3	1	Midlnd Mtg		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	18⅞	MidlRo 1.68	8	x25	29	28⅞	28⅞	
29⅞	20½	MilesLb 1.28	8	78	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	15	Milgo Elect	14	271	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅞	MinnBrad .60	7	119	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅞	MinnGs 1.72	9	6	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
66⅞	52⅞	MinnMM 1.45	20	478	56⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	8	17	21	20⅞	21	
15½	11⅛	MirroAl .86	9	13	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	8	MissnEq .36	8	33	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
39½	22⅞	MPacC 1.40	6	66	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	
22⅞	17⅞	MoPacR pf1		6	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅞	MoPtCs 1.60	7	5	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
15⅞	10⅞	MoPSV 1b	7	22	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	24⅞	MoPS pf2.44		7	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
63⅞	47⅞	Mobil 3.80	7	500	62⅞	61½	62¼	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	Mobile Hom		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅞	Mohasco .90	9	60	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	Mohk Data	23	249	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	MohkR 1.20	4	23	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
40⅞	18	Molycorp 1a	9	317	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
50	38	Moly pf 2.50	4	14	50	50	50	+ ⅛
24	16	Monrt 1.20a	4	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅞	Monogr .28	6	21	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅞	MonrEq .20	24	x990	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ 1
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	267	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	26⅞	MonDU 2.40	7	5	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
28⅛	22⅞	MonPw 1.80	10	42	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	21⅞	MontSt 1.80a		22	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
12	7⅞	MONY .92e	14	51	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
55½	29⅞	MooreMcC 3	5	31	48⅞	48	48	
64⅞	50	Morgan 2	12	150	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
28⅞	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	19	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10	MorseSh .50	5	69	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	MtgeTr Am		35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅞	MorNor .88		194	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
59	41⅞	Motorola .70	20	211	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	19	MtStTel 1.48	10	32	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Munford .40	6	37	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
20	14⅞	Munsng 1.08	9	11	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	MurphC 1.20	7	27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
25⅛	16⅞	MurpOil .60	6	105	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅞	MurryOh 1.20	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅞	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		11	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	MyersL .40		23	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛

N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37⅞	23⅞	NCRCp .72	13	x424	36½	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
22½	12⅞	NLInd 1.20	8	299	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
24	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	354	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
12½	6⅞	NVF 2.45t	7	56	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
47⅞	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	80	47⅞	46⅞	47½	+ ⅛
36½	29⅞	NalcoCh .96	16	272	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .40	7	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	NashuaC .68	12	35	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11	NatAirl .50	21	x24	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
16⅞	11⅞	NAvia .77e	6	25	15⅛	15½	15½	
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	64	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
43⅛	18	NtlChem .40	14	188	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
9½	7⅞	NtlCityLn .30e	6	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	
28⅞	25	NatDetr 1.52	4	29	28	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	17	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	NatGyp 1.05	11	108	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
8	3⅞	Nat Homes		40	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	NatInd .30	4	1585	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		x11	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	14	NMdCara .06e	11	73	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	NMedE .36	5	21	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅞	NMineFv .50	12	276	22½	20⅛	21⅞	+ 1½
56½	36	NatPrsto 2	7	361	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	24⅞	Nat Semicn	22	450	28⅞	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	NSvcInd 1.82	8	x220	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
18	12⅞	NStand .96	7	38	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
56⅞	44⅞	NStarch .88	13	7	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	37⅞	NatlStl 2.50	10	72	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
5½	3⅞	Nat Tea		13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	122	34⅞	32⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	36	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	NevPw 1.60	6	42	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅞	NevP pf1.60		z700	17½	17	17	— ½
24⅞	21⅞	NevP pf2.30		z1150	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	52	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	NEnGE 1.36	8	13	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	26⅞	NEnP pf2.76		8	30	30	30	
34	25½	NEngT 2.60	10	6	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
30	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	44	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		6	24	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15	11	Newhall .46	9	100	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	254	26	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ 1⅛
14⅞	12½	NiaMP 1.24	9	3219	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
68⅛	56⅞	NiaMpf 6.10		z30	67	67	67	
112	91⅞	NiMof 10.60		z100	111	111	111	— 1
86	72	NiaM pf7.72		z260	85	84⅛	85	
14	11	NiagShre .95e		14	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	65	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
29	22⅞	Nicor pf1.90		7	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
32⅞	27⅞	NorfWin 1.76	8	646	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Norlin 1.25	5	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
47	22⅛	Norris 1.60	7	17	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	33	NoACoal .90	8	10	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	NoAmMt .60e		26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅞	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	8	169	33⅞	31⅞	33⅞	+ 2¼
11½	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	8	480	11⅞	11⅞	11	+ ⅛
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	8	364	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
101	91	NoNG pf6.48		y130	100	100	100	+ 2½
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	3131	29⅞	29⅛	29½	
51	45⅛	NSPw pf4.10		z10	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ½
99	86	NSPw pf7.84		z1800	98	97⅞	97⅞	— 1⅛
105½	95½	NSPw pf8.80		3z20	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
85⅞	77	NStaPw pf 7		z30	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ 1⅛
42⅛	25⅛	NorTel .64	11	71	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
6	3⅞	Nortmgate		77	4⅛	4	4⅛	
47	22⅞	Nortrop 1.40	10	290	48	46⅞	48	+ 1⅛
36⅛	23	NwtAirl .45	13	343	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
53⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	11	61	54	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅞	NwtEnrgy 2	6	27	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
48⅞	32⅛	Nwtind 2.25	4	679	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Nwstind wt		5	23	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	NwstMutL 1e	17	50	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅞	NwtFtW 1.20	13	7	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	25⅛	Norton 1.80	7	6	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅞	NorSim .60b	10	165	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
54	39⅛	NortS pf 1.60		2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .22	7	29	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	

O

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	9⅞	OKCCp 1	5	47	14½	14⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Oakind .40	9	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	OakiteP 1	8	23	15⅛	14⅞	15	
22⅛	13½	OccidPet 1	12	1331	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	OccidPet wt		163	9⅛	8⅞	9	
34⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		4	36½	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
71½	46	OccIP pf3.60		58	71	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
70⅛	47⅞	OccidPt pf 4		8	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
27	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		31	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	74	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
37	25⅞	Ogdn pf 1.87		14	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	OhioEd 1.70	10	x30	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
53½	44⅞	OhEd pf4.40		z30	50⅞	50	50	— ⅛
51	44	OhEd pf 4.44		z200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
53	45⅛	OhEd pf4.56		z420	54	53⅞	54	+ 1
111½	102⅞	OhE pf 10.48		z10	110½	110⅛	110½	
85½	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z90	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ 2⅛
84½	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
84	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z1000	82½	82⅛	82⅛	— 1½
132½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z170	129	128	129	+ 1
130⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z300	129	128⅞	129	+ ⅛
23⅛	7⅞	OklaGE 1.44	11	1139	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	10	OkIGE pf .80		z100	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8	64	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
45⅞	30⅛	OlinCp 1.50	6	46	38⅞	38⅛	39½	+ ⅛
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1.10	9	70	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .72	7	52	12⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅞		Oneida .84	6	20	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
15½	13	Oranrk 1.36	9	44	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	6	OrangSo .8b	9	95	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
35½	27⅛	OutMar 1.40	8	146	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	31	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	OvernitT .90	7	23	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅞	OverSn .20b	6	96	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
64⅛	42	OwenCng 1	14	228	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅛
63⅛	50	OwenIll 1.88	8	512	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
98	81	OwnI pf4.75		2	84⅞	84	84⅞	
25⅞	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	5	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛

P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	5⅞	PNBMR .40	16	22	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
58	35	PPGInd 2.20	8	128	55	54⅛	54⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5	PSA Inc	3	87	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅞	PacAS 1.24		24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅛	20	PacG E 1.88	9	x542	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	107	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
T 36⅛	26⅞	PacLm 1.40	17	196	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ½
33⅛	24⅞	PacPetrl .86	9	31	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	20	PacPw 1.80	9	3224	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅞	PacTT 1.40	9	140	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	8⅞	PacTin .80	9	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅞	5⅛	PaineW .55e	5	52	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17½	12⅞	PalW pf 1.30		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .30	4	41	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Pamida .12	7	241	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	PanAm Air		350	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.130	9	161	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .46b	7	80	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅞	Pargasinc 1	12	116	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
36⅛	17⅞	ParkrDr .10e	8	44	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
35⅞	21⅞	ParHan 1.20	9	5	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	ParkPen .48	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—
14⅛	7⅛	PatricP 1.25t	11	378	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	44	20	19⅞	19⅞	
22⅞	14½	Peabody .16	13	208	23⅛	22⅞	23½	+ 1⅛
6⅞	4⅞	PenDix .24b		21	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	47⅞	Penney 1.28	15	366	55⅛	53⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
24	18⅛	PaCo pf 4.62		3	74	74	74	
22	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	9	113	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
54	42	PaPL pf 4.50		z40	52	52	52	
95	80⅛	PaPL pf 8.40		z300	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
106½	99⅛	PaPL pf 9.24		z100	105½	105½	105½	— 1
114⅛	102⅞	PaPLt pf 11		z130	113½	112	113½	+ 1⅛
130	117⅞	PaPLt pf 13		z140	128⅞	128⅛	128⅞	— ⅛
89	77	PaPL pf 8		z40	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ 1
97	82	PaPL pf8.70		z30	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	26⅞	Pennwlt 1.60	9	161	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	21	Pennrl pf1.60		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	9	216	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ½
45	35⅞	Pennz pf2.33		1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z300	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	6	9	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
47⅛	34⅞	PeopleGas 3.40	7	x137	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	65⅞	PepsiCo 2	15	88	80⅞	79	79	— 1⅛
27⅞	18⅞	PerkElm .32	19	274	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Petinc 1.60	8	63	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Petinc pf .60		18	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Petinc pf T		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	PeterPl .80a	10	22	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
80	63½	PetrleSr 1.60	17	x155	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Petrolan .72	8	145	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
27⅛	26⅞	Petrlm pf 2.55e		23	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Pfizer .88	13	367	28⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	35	PhelpD 2.20	14	448	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	508	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z10	46½	46½	46½	— 1
49⅛	39⅞	PhilE pf 4.40		z200	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
97⅞	78	PhilE pf 8.75		3z10	96½	96½	96½	
87⅛	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z20	86	86	86	— ⅛
104	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z80	103	103	103	
86⅞	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z50	85½	85½	85½	— 1⅛
86	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z20	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	PhilaSub .80	7	72	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
63⅞	49⅞	PhilMorr 1.30	15	507	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Philips Ind	26	86	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6½	Philplnd pf		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
64⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.30	12	305	63⅞	62⅞	63	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅛	PhilVnH .40	8	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅞	14⅛	Pickwick .32	6	119	18	17	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	7	16	16	16	6
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt3	8	39	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅛	33⅞	Pittsbury 1.16	14	84	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅞	Pioneer 1.44	9	91	37	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
		PionerEl	16	351	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	11	54	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PittFrg .80b	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	415	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
31⅞	20⅞	PizzaHt .09e	13	138	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	7	89	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Playboy .12	11	29	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Plessey .86e	7	79	9⅛	9	9½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	45	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	18	463	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
14	6	Ponderosa	41	436	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	PopeTal .70	17	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Portec .80	10	14	22	22	22	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	PortGE 1.64	9	90	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		4	29	29	29	
70⅞	48⅞	Potltch 1.68	12	10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
36	25⅞	Potlch wt		2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	PotmEl 1.16	9	207	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
53	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z200	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ 1⅛
46½	40	PotEl pf4.04		z3200	47⅛	46½	46½	+ 1⅛
60½	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z350	59½	58½	59½	+ 1
15	10⅞	Premier .48	8	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
18½	14⅞	Premr pf .0		6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
100⅞	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	18	230	93⅞	92⅛	93⅛	— ½
12⅛	8⅞	ProdRsh 3.48	7	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	20	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
7⅛	14½	PFvCol 1.46	10	112	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅞	PSvcIn 1.92	10	160	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
43½	39	PSInd pf3.50		z1290	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	PSInd pf1.04		z500	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅞	PSvNH 1.88	8	100	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1840	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅞	PSvNM 1.52	10	47	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PSvEG 1.80	9	181	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	40	PSEG pf4.18		z150	48½	48⅛	48½	
50½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z200	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	24⅞	PSEG pf2.17		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	65	PSEG pf6.80		z20	75	75	75	— ½
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
127⅛	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z60	125½	125½	125½	
90⅞	75	PSEG pf7.70		z3490	91	89½	89½	+ ⅛
91	76	PSEG pf7.80		z5600	91	91	91	— ⅛
91	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z10	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
85⅛	68⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z200	85	85	85	+ ½
107½	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Pubickr Ind		40	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	2⅞	PuerRi Cem	6	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	9	74	30⅛	29⅞	30	
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.32	9	74	32⅛	32	32	
19½	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	10	407	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	Purex pf1.35		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Purlin Fash	5	213	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
45½	23⅞	PuroIr 1.12	9	97	26½	25⅞	25⅞	
28⅞	20⅞	QuakOat .92	10	156	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
70	56½	QukOat pf 3		2	60½	60⅛	60½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	13	540	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .05r	9	47	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	QuestrpfA 2		2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛

R

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	13	391	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
47	38⅛	RCApf 3.50	6	z40	44⅛	44½	44½	+ 1
71⅛	52	RCAcvpf 4		6	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅛	RTE .20	12	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	
54⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1.20	15	223	53⅛	53	53	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Ramada	138	280	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	7	37	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	Rapid Am		41	5	4⅞	4⅞	
30⅞	24⅛	RepAm pf 3		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
35½	26⅞	Raybst 1.50b	6	22	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Raymint .80	6	35	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
67⅞	44⅞	Raythn 1.20	12	28	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	ReadBat .80	4	138	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Relman Ind		136	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅞	ReeceCp .74	10	9	11½	11⅞	11½	
21⅛	18⅛	ReevesBro 1.44	5	12	20⅞	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	ReichCh .74	8	108	18½	18⅛	18½	
11	7	RelianSt .68	6	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	11	68	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
98	51½	Relian pf 3		28	94	93	93½	+ 2
20⅛	6	Relian Grp .60		100	19⅞	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	12	RelGrp pfB		13	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
25	8⅞	RelGrp pfC		104	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	25½	Relin pf 2.68		31	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Republic Cp	12	136	9⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	6	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		40	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅞	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	8	94	32	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
34	27⅞	RepTex 1.20	8	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	7⅞	ResrvOil .16	14	215	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26	17⅞	RevcoDF .24	16	72	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Rever Copp		139	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
45	41½	Revlon .90	17	161	42	41⅛	42	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅞	Rexham .40	7	143	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	6	33	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
58½	32⅞	Rexn pf 2.36		1	48	48	48	— 1
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.28	9	211	64⅛	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
80	61	Reyin pf2.25		2	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	22⅞	ReyMet 1.20	8	146	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
91		ReyM pf4.50		1	81½	81½	81½	— 1
15⅞	8⅞	ReynSe .40a	7	33	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Richardsn 1	9	8	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	21½	RichMer 3.70	11	139	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅞	Richmnd .80	8	60	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅞	RiegelT 1.30	5	20	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	15	RioGran .70	7	x34	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	RioGr pf .80		x56	13	12⅞	12⅞	
20⅞	13⅞	RiteAid .24	13	73	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅞	Robshaw 1.10	9	51	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	22	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	Robins .28a	10	122	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
19	15½	RochG 1.28b	9	30	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
15⅞	12⅞	RochTel .88a	7	96	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
13½	9⅞	Rockowr .76	5	98	11⅞	11	11⅛	
13½	9⅞	Rockowr .76	5	98	11⅞	11	11⅛	
33⅛	23⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	131	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
29½	20⅞	Rk Intpf 1.256		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	44½	RohmH 1.28	18	10	45⅞	44⅞	45⅛	
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		595	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	20	Rollins .36	13	212	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ 1
6	3	Ronson Cp		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.40	7	49	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	10	168	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
31½	18⅞	Rofario .40b	11	35	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	22⅞	Rowan .20	4	29	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅛	RoyCCol .80	8	44	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
50⅛	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	404	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Roylnd .20e	7	1480	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	22½	Rubbrm .48	15	25	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
29⅞	16⅛	Rucker .28a	7	351	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ 1
14⅛	9⅞	RussTog .76	7	61	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—
15½	9	RyderSys .05e	8	206	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

S

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	28	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
59	35	SabineR 1	4	30	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Safedin .06e	9	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	—
48⅛	39⅛	Safeway 2.20	10	186	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	46	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	60	42⅛	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
13½	11	StJoLtP 1.12	12	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	23⅞	FtLSaF 2.50	10	24	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	StPaulS .96a		115	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
50½	33⅞	StRegP 1.64	8	109	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
9⅞	5⅛	Salant .24b	6	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Sambos .48	10	110	17	17	17	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	Sa.DGs 1.20	7	212	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
6	7⅛	SJuanR ⅛99t	5	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Sanders	12	436	10⅞	9½	10⅛	+ 1
40⅛	30⅞	SFeInd 2	9	487	38⅞	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
42⅛	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	9	3243	40⅛	39⅞	40	— ⅛
14	9⅞	SaratWel .50	7	6	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
4⅛	2⅞	Saul RIEst		43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	16	62	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	SavOnDr .20	9	50	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	8	SavElP .65e	5	40	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	SavinBM .10e	9	98	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Saxon Ind 3	18	79	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		38	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	40	ScheraPl 7	15	261	43⅞	43	43	— ⅛
24	15⅞	SchlitzBr .68	9	256	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
103	70	Schlumb 1.20	20	723	96½	94⅛	95⅛	— 1⅛
16⅞	11⅛	SCOAIn .80		29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	ScotLad .36	20	x61	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	77	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	ScottFor .84	7	67	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	443	19⅞	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	Scottys .10	13	20	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅞	ScovillMfg 1.20		179	22⅞	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	14	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	SeaCont .25	6	63	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	20⅞	SeabCL 2	6	99	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅞	Seagram .38	9	31	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	5	7⅞	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	SealPw .80	6	8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
18	10⅞	SearleG .52	9	562	12⅞	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
79⅛	61⅞	Sears 1.60e	18	357	70	69⅞	69⅞	
8⅛	2⅞	Seatrain Lin	13	44	8	7⅞	8	
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	51	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	SelleLtz 1.20b	5	9	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	FvcCoInt .20	4	31	5⅛	5	5	
17⅛	11½	Servomt .76	7	35	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	11	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Shapell 1.10	7	143	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
78⅛	47⅞	ShellOil 3	8	253	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	+ 1⅛
35⅛	22½	ShellT 1.01e	6	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
14½	10⅞	ShellrGl .60a	4	57	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
23	18⅞	ShllGl pf1.25		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
51⅞	39⅞	ShellGl pf 3		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
47½	33⅞	SherwW 2.20	13	56	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z440	70	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	91	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15⅞	Signal 1.10	11	168	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	32	Signode 1.20	13	8	40	39⅞	40	
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	337	6	5⅞	5⅞	
26⅛	17⅞	Simm .88a	11	66	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	11⅞	SimpPat .50	15	435	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
26	8⅞	Singer Co.10e		196	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
T 45⅞	24½	Singr pf 3.10		16	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
28	19⅞	Skaggs .50	11	x20	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
120⅞	86	Skelly 1.60a	11	21	108⅞	108⅛	108½	+ ½
12⅛	7⅞	Skil Corp 3	8	37	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅞	Skyline .32	25	x118	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	FmithAO .80	24	30	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	26⅞	SmithInt .52	9	53	38	37⅞	37½	
82⅛	58⅛	Smithkline 3	17	111	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— 1⅛
19⅞	13	FmithTr .60	4	3	17⅛	17	17	
20	15⅞	Smucker .90	6	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	SolaBas .60	8	37	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Sonesta Int	22	46	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅞	SonyCp .02e	22	1066	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40	27⅞	SooLin 3e	6	4	39⅞	39⅛	39½	
19⅞	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	9	74	18⅞	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
19	14⅞	SoJerIn 1.56	8	17	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
15	9⅛	Souldwn .60	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅞	9⅞	SoestBk .40b	10	107	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	8	10	7⅞	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	7	372	23	22⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅞	SouthCo 1.46	10	1876	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31⅞	SoInGE 2.52	8	26	39½	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	46⅞	SoNRef 1.85	6	454	53	51⅞	52½	+ 1⅛
39⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnT 3	9	10	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	136	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
67⅞	50⅞	SouRy 2.32	10	38	59	58⅞	58½	— ½
6⅞	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
63⅞	51⅞	SouRy pfA 3		4	59½	59½	59½	
40⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	9	81	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
27½	21	Southind .50b	13	88	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
38	34	SouRoyl .68	16	192	38⅞	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
24½	17⅛	SwtBksh .96	9	169	23⅛	22	22	— 1
13⅞	6⅛	SwstFor .20	27	38	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		4	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
15⅞	11⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	10	174	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅞	9⅞	SprtnFd	6	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Searlon .40	6	42	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
16½	10	SperryHut 1	7	15	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
37	31	SperryHpf 3		3	36	36	36	+ ⅛
51⅛	38⅞	SperryR .92	10	233	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM ⅛75	8	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	280	27⅞	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	Squibb .96	13	249	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ⅛
31⅞	18⅞	StaleyMfg 1	6	45	20⅞	20	20⅛	
24½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		44	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	27	StBrand 1.20	11	3234	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
49⅞	34⅛	FtBPaint .40	22	87	43⅛	42⅞	43	
39⅞	28⅞	StdOilCl 2.20	8	679	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30		3349	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	142	79⅞	78⅞	79	— ⅛
59⅛	48	FOOh pf 3.75		z200	58	57½	58	+ 1½
9⅞	5⅞	StdPress .40		3x205	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .46	12	33	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Standex .80	7	11	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	21	FtanWk 1.112a	9	35	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
17	6⅞	Stanray .80	13	71	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅞	10⅞	FtaMSe 1.05		19	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Sterchi .48	6	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21	15	SterDrug .70	11	464	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	7	211	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	9	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅞	StevenJ 1.20	5	76	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	StewWa 1.96	8	32	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	53	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
15⅞	12	StonCon .56	5	24	14⅛	14	14	
21	13⅛	StopShop 1	6	13	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	StorTac .67t	7	360	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	FtorerB 1	7	34	25⅛	24⅞	25	
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .88	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45½	36⅛	StuWor 1.32	4	33	40⅛	39⅞	40	— ⅛
6½	3⅞	SuavSho .08e	5	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23	14⅞	SubPrG 1.08	8	29	22½	22	22	— ⅛
25⅞	11⅛	SunChm .40	7	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
45½	31⅛	SunCo pf2.125		89	45⅛	43⅞	45	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅞	Sunbm 1.08	10	26	24⅞	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	17	Fundstr .31	8	97	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	35⅞	Sunds pf3.50		4	52	52	52	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	SunsMg .181	31	49	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
22½	16⅞	SuperVal .66	10	111	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	SupmkG .38	6	152	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	14½	Supm pf 1.30		31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	16	Superscope	6	64	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		36	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	10⅞	Swank 1a	7	115	16⅞	17⅛	15	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Sybron .84	8	211	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		5	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Systron		13	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	12⅞	Ticor 1	9	91	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	TRE Corp	12	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	9	391	36	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
86⅛	63⅞	TRW pf 4.40		2	84	84	84	— ½
32⅛	23⅛	TaftBrd .88	9	34	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	6⅞	Talley .60	5	79	9⅞	9½	9½	
12⅞	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		28	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	9	289	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	9	1284	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	11½	Tandycrft	7	64	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Tappan .20	9	53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	18	Technicr .20	18	78	41⅞	40½	40½	— 1
7	4⅞	Technicolr		11	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Technicon	15	178	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
68½	44⅛	Tektronx 1.30	17	150	65½	64⅞	65⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Telecor .38	6	22	7½	7⅛	7⅞	
88½	22⅞	Teledn 1.45t	7	104	71⅞	70½	71	— ⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		114	104	103	104	— 3
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpl		310	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	240	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36⅞	26	Tennco 1.88	8	805	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
133⅛	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	+ 1⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	8	497	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	Tesor pf 2.16	6	271	28	27⅞	27⅞	
28⅛	23⅞	Texaco 2	9	2678	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	34½	TexCom 1.10	12	245	38	38	38	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	TexEstn 1.85	8	124	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	24⅛	TxET pf 2.48		29	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
31	27⅞	TxET pf 2.87		22	30⅛	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
45½	29	TexGsT 2	9	230	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	TexInd 1b	14	9	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
129⅞	93⅛	TexInst 1	27	142	105½	104	105⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	TexInt	14	1854	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .20	11	310	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
28⅞	17	TxPcLd .35e	18	33	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	1374	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
37⅞	27½	Texfgif 1.20	10	95	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	
9⅞	3	Texfi Ind	3	60	4	3⅞	3⅞	
31⅞	20⅞	Textron 1.20	9	139	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅞	Textr pf 2.08		31	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	19⅞	Textr pf 1.40		21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Thiokol .84	6	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	19	58	41	40⅞	40⅞	
15⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .30	7	18	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	83	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	TidwtMr	6	86	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅞	TigerInt .40	8	109	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39⅞	31½	TimeInc 1.15	13	181	38	38	38	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅛	TimeMir .60	12	59	22½	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
59⅛	36⅞	Timkn 2.20a	9	44	51	50⅞	51	+ ½
15⅞	9⅞	Tish Rlty		322	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	
25⅞	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	9	72	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	10	TonkaCp .48	4	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅞	Tracor .20	7	33	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
36½	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	227	36	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	29	TranUn 1.76	10	54	36⅛	36	36⅛	
15⅞	7⅛	TransW Air	26	325	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Transam .60	9	1491	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18	8⅛	Tranco .70	6	297	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .29	5	x30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	67	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
38⅛	25	Travirs 1.52	11	1873	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	22⅛	Travelr pf 2		2	42	41⅛	47	
21⅛	15	TriCon 1.52e		155	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		4	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	TriSou Mtge		65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Trianind .90		43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	TriangPc .40e	18	13	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	TycoLab .40	10	134	17⅛	17	17⅛	
22⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	7	84	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛

U

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .40		147	26⅞	25	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	UGICp 1.40	8		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z170	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	10	UOP .22e		93	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅞	UARCO 1.32	6	45	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	Unarco .60	5	78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49		UniNV 2.65e	6	9	46	46⅛	46⅛	
67⅛	55	UCamp 1.60	12	100	62	61⅛	61⅛	
76⅛	55⅞	UnCarb 2.50	9	709	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Un Commrc		59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅞	4⅞	Union Corp	13	121	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	5	255	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
40	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z20	39⅛	38⅛	38½	— 1
46⅛	40	UnEl pf 4		z400	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
90	76	UnEl7lot 6		2	89	89	89	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
57⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	389	58	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
75	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		226	74⅛	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	75	UPacCp 3.40	12	155	100	99⅛	100	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		10	17⅛	17⅛	17	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7½	Uniroyal .50	130	405	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
82⅛	71	Unirval pf 8		z10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	10	105	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	UnitCp .87e		62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25	14	UnEnRs 1.32	5	250	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	77	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	16	122	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	UIllum 2.44	9	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	24⅛	UIllum pf2.20		y300	25	25	25	+ ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	41	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Unitin pf .42		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Unitinn .10	7	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	9	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UnitMM .40		154	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	12	114	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min	48	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRelg .56	9	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19	15	UFFoS 1.08e		x2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	30⅛	UFFIdG 2.64	12	195	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	159	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29	22⅛	USGy pf 1.80		23	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	13	360	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	3⅛	USInd .40	10	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.20		46	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	45⅛	USSteel 2.20	9	437	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	— 1
26⅛	19⅛	UFTobac	12	44	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	321	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
172⅛	113⅛	UnTech pf 8		36	170⅛	168	168	— 1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wt		33	2	2	2	
23⅛	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	23	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .10	11	70	8	7⅛	8	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Univad .56	6	36	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
T 30⅛	18	UnLeaf 1.56	7	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
48	34⅛	Upjohn 1.08	14	224	37⅛	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	USLIFE 1.40	7	410	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .56e		52	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
67	46⅛	Utahint 1.20a	13	289	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
44	27⅛	UtahPL 3.12	9	126	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛

V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	16⅛	VFCp 1.10	7	37	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	6	3	18⅛	18	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	ValleyIn .40	7	37	7½	7⅛	7½	
17⅛	12	Varian .28	12	165	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc.05e	4	159	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Vendo Co		324	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Venice .20	6	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	VettSe 1.31e		16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
31	16½	Velco 1.10e	9	153	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	11	48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp.05e		24	7	7½	7⅛	
15½	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	9	642	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
48½	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z399	48	47⅛	47⅛	+ 2⅛
55½	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z249	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— 2
56⅛	49	VaEP pf 5		z280	56	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
106	98	VaEP pf9.75		z259	105	105	105	— 1⅛
31½	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		12	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
81	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z100	80	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
84⅛	72⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z8250	82⅛	82⅛	83⅛	+ 1
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	10	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	

W

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	16⅛	Wachova .50	11	90	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	39½	Wach pf 2.20		22	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		80	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .10	14	197	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24	WlkrA 1.40a	8	77	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	18⅞	WallBus .60	9	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	WallMu 1	8	12	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
44⅛	26⅛	WaltJim 1.20	10	99	39⅛	38⅛	39	
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		4	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
10⅞	5½	WardFd .47t		18	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	5½	Warnaco .60t		30	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27½	15	Wrnc pf 1.50		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	16	17	28⅛	28	28	
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	7	92	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
88	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		1	87	87	87½	+ 1½
10½	6½	WrnerCo .50	7	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	406	30½	30	30	— ⅛
20⅛	18	WashGs 1.88	10	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	x37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20	12⅛	WashStl 1	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	19½	WasWat 1.76	8	39	25	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	WasteM .10e	12	176	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
35⅛	24	WalkinJ .32	12	16	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .40	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20	14½	WayG pf1.60		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	9	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	11	78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26	19½	WeisMkt .72	9	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	8	72	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WellFM .35e	25	79	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
56	47½	WIPP pf4.50	6	z110	54½	53½	53½	— 1
42⅛	33½	WIPtPep 2.40	7	58	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	WnAirL .40a	11	99	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	9	73	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	5	54	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	6	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
20⅛	21⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	267	19½	18⅛	19	— ⅛
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
65	4	WnUn pf 6		1	65	65	65	
25⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	1003	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
45½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z100	45	45	45	— ½
25	24⅛	WstvlS 1.10	9	97	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	1	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	25	500	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		57	62⅛	62	62⅛	
25⅛	18	WheelFr .60	12	63	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23	16	WheelPit Stl	9	34	18	18	18	
34⅛	22	Whirlpool .80	14	272	29	28⅛	28⅛	
27⅛	16½	WhiteCons 1a	7	333	27⅛	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot	21	212	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Whiting 1.30	7	16	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	11	168	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Wickes .18r	11	272	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .32	6	20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29	20	WillmsCos 1	9	246	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	126	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	14	81	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
59	48⅛	WinnDix B		2	58	58⅛	58⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Winnebago	22	163	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	WinterJ .80a	7	49	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
30⅛	24½	WiscEIPw 2	10	243	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	14	43	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
30	25½	WisG pf 2.55		2	29⅛	29½	29½	
22	16½	WiscPL 1.60	10	53	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	10	28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
29	20½	Witco 1.40	7	73	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 1⅛
72⅛	51½	Witco pf 2.65		1	70	70	70	+ ⅛
27½	10	WittrD .60	5	67	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .10e	6	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	Womelco .48	8	117	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	72	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	15⅛	WoodPet .20	12	175	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	202	24⅛	24	24⅛	
37⅛	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		3	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WorldAir	28	56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86⅛	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	573	73	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Wurlitzer .40	5	37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	12	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		285	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛

X

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCo 1.20	13	656	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	Xtra Inc	22	80	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛

Y

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind	9	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	11⅛	ZaleCorp .88	6	147	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16	10⅛	Zapata .20b	4	62	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	14	387	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ZurnInd .48	10	3x90	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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هكذا من الأصل

Currency Rates

December 13, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4950	4.20	104.205*	50.065*	.28.827	—	6.6260*	101.84*	42.625*
Brussels (c)	38.80	64.5?	15.275	7.732	4.2??	14.655	—	14.92	6.241
Frankfurt	2.?905	4.0209	—	48.01*	2.789x	95.97*	6.550*	97.67*	40.895*
London (z)	1.6619	—	4.0205	8.2975	1.455	4.1965	61.35	4.12775	9.8565
Milan	865.40	1437.?0	361.29	172.42	—	346.57	23.624	352.73	147.71
Paris	4.9915	8.29?0	208.225*	—	5.76825x	193.900*	13.6562*	203.600*	85.300*
Zurich	2.4542	4.1291	102.33*	49.15*	0.2834*	98.24*	6.71*	—	41.85*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8565; Escudo: 31.545; Irish £: 1.7065; Peseta: 68.278; Schilling: 16.99; Sw krona: 4.17175; Yen: 294.45; Nor. krone: 5.229; Fin. mark: 3.9060; Belgian financial franc: 38.575; Hong Kong $: 4.7300; Singapore $: 2.4660; Canadian $: 0.97685.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



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Bordeaux - Cannes - Lille - Lyon - Marseille - Nice
Strasbourg - Toulouse

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LANGUES VIVANTES
Organisme Privé

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.54½	*.74
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.87½	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36	.37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	59-60
Lead, spot, lb.	25½-26	.20
Copper elec., lb.	65¾	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.1705	3.14
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	37½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.325	3.91
Gold N.Y., oz.	135.75	138.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	845.30	746.50

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 13, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.37	8.40	8.25	8.27	8.39
May	8.75	8.77	8.63	8.65	8.75
Jul	8.98	9.05	8.92	8.92	8.95
Sep	9.10	9.15	9.04	9.08	9.10
Oct	9.14	9.19	9.10	9.14	9.12
Mar	9.40	9.47	9.49	9.41	9.39
May	9.56	9.56	9.46	b9.53	9.45

Sales: 2,554.
b-bid, n-nominal.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	141.00	141.00	140.30	140.50s	145.65
Mar	139.25	139.55	137.85	137.85s	141.85
May	133.40	133.50	132.65	132.65s	136.65
Jul	128.50	128.75	127.45	127.45s	131.45

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	123.90	124.00	122.20	123.20s	127.20
Dec	111.20	111.40	110.45	110.45s	114.45
Mar	106.20	106.20	105.60	105.60s	109.60

Sales: 887.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	58.30	58.40	58.30	58.40s	58.30
Jan	58.70	58.70	58.40	58.50s	58.50
Mar	59.50	59.60	59.20	59.30s	59.30r
May	60.50	60.50	60.20	60.30s	60.30
Jul	61.50	61.50	61.00	61.20s	61.20
Sep	62.30	62.30	62.00	62.10s	62.10
Dec	63.50	63.50	63.10	63.10s	63.10
Jan	64.00	64.00	64.00	63.50s	63.50

Estimated Sales: 1,653.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	6.90	7.12	6.85	6.90	7.20
Apr	8.00	8.20	7.86	7.90	8.26

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	10.00	10.17	9.87	9.90	10.31
Nov	5.38	5.44	5.36	5.44	5.44

Sales: 2,319.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	77.69	77.69	77.69	a77.69	79.69
May	78.35	78.35	78.35	a78.35	80.35
Jul	77.47	77.65	77.47	7.747	79.47
Oct	71.50	71.50	70.51	70.80	72.30
Dec	67.00	67.25	66.93	67.08	67.75
Mar	67.00	67.00	67.00	b67.20	67.75

Sales: 2,450.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	43.10	43.10	41.50	42.10	43.70
Mar	44.00	44.00	43.00	43.05	44.60
May	45.00	45.00	44.00	44.25	45.60
Jul	46.40	46.50	45.35	b45.40	b46.90
Sep	46.95	46.95	45.95	b46.60	b48.10
Nov	48.05	48.05	48.05	b47.60	49.10

Sales: 650.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	434.10	434.30	433.50	435.30s	437.30
Jan	435.50	436.00	434.40	436.50s	438.80
Feb	436.50	436.50	435.00	438.50s	
Mar	439.50	440.70	437.00	440.50s	442.70
May	444.00	444.50	441.50	444.50s	446.70
Jul	448.00	449.00	445.00	448.50s	450.70
Sep	451.50	453.00	448.50	452.60s	454.80
Dec	458.00	458.50	455.70	459.60s	461.80
Jan	460.50	462.50	458.00	461.90s	464.20
Mar	465.30	466.00	462.80	466.60s	468.80

Sales estimated: 13,800.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	136.00	136.00	135.40	135.80	138.30
Feb	137.50	137.60	135.20	136.40	139.00
Apr	138.40	137.50	136.30	137.40	140.10
Jun	139.60	139.60	137.40	138.40	141.20
Aug	141.00	141.00	139.20	139.60	142.40
Oct	141.90	141.90	140.20	140.90	143.70
Dec	143.30	143.30	141.30	142.20	145.00
Feb	144.60	144.60	142.70	143.50	146.30
Apr	145.70	145.70	144.30	144.30	147.70

Sales: 10,519.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Dec. 13, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.67¾	2.66	2.62½	2.64½	2.63¼
Mar	2.71¾	2.75	2.71	2.74	2.72¾
May	2.75½	2.79¼	2.25½	2.79	2.77¼
Jul	2.79	2.82	2.78¼	2.82	2.79¾
Sep	2.84¾	2.87¼	2.84	2.87¾	2.85½
Dec	2.93	2.96¾	2.93	2.96¾	2.94¾

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.44	2.44¾	2.43	2.44	2.44½
Mar	2.52	2.53	2.51½	2.52¼	2.53
May	2.57¼	2.57¼	2.55¾	2.56½	2.57¾
Jul	2.60¼	2.60¾	2.57¼	2.60	2.61
Sep	2.60½	2.60½	2.59	2.60	2.60¼
Dec	2.56½	2.57	2.56	2.57	2.57

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	6.93	6.95	6.90¼	6.91	6.97
Mar	6.98	6.98½	6.93½	6.96	7.01
May	6.93	6.93	6.88	6.89	6.94
Jul	6.82	6.84½	6.80	6.81	6.86½
Aug	6.75	6.75	6.68	6.69	6.77
Sep	6.46	6.49	6.44	6.44	6.48
Nov	6.24	6.29	6.22½	6.23	6.26½
Jan	6.29	6.29½	6.27½	6.27½	6.31

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	21.40	21.45	21.25	21.25	21.55
Jan	21.50	21.55	21.33	21.33	21.62
Mar	21.80	21.84	21.57	21.57	21.93
May	21.95	21.95	21.62	21.62	22.00
Jul	21.95	21.95	21.65	21.70	22.10
Aug	21.80	21.80	21.45	21.45	21.85
Sep	21.10	21.18	21.70	21.10	21.40
Oct	20.70	20.70	20.50	20.55	20.90
Dec	20.55	20.65	20.45	20.45	20.75
Jan	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.70

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	199.50	199.50	198.10	198.80	201.00
Jan	200.00	200.10	198.00	199.40	201.20
Mar	201.00	202.00	199.50	201.20	202.70
May	200.00	200.00	198.00	199.50	201.00
Jul	198.00	198.00	196.00	197.50	198.50
Aug	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	197.00
Sep	188.50	190.00	188.50	190.00	190.00
Oct	180.00	180.50	178.50	179.50	180.50
Dec	180.00	180.50	178.50	180.50	180.40
Jan	180.00	180.50	180.00	180.50	180.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec 3	434.00	437.00	433.00	437.00	436.50
Jan	434.00	438.00	432.00	438.00	438.00
Feb	437.00	440.50	434.70	440.00	440.00
Apr	441.90	444.50	438.40	444.50	443.80
Jun	44y.50	448.60	442.50	448.60	448.00
Aug	447.00	452.50	447.00	452.50	452.50
Oct	454.00	457.00	451.50	457.00	457.00
Dec	458.80	461.50	456.50	461.50	461.50
Feb	463.50	466.00	461.50	466.00	466.00
Apr	468.50	470.80	466.50	470.80	471.00
Jun	473.60	475.50	471.00	475.50	476.20

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.85	40.95	40.45	40.45	40.80
Feb	40.55	40.75	39.90	39.90	40.40
Apr	39.73	39.95	39.30	39.35	39.65
Jun	41.55	41.80	41.50	41.60	41.55
Aug	42.20	42.45	42.20	42.40	42.15
Oct	42.72	42.82	42.72	b42.80	b42.70
Dec	43.25	43.37	43.10	43.10	43.10

Sales: Jec 1278; Feb 4570; April 1519; June 530; Aug 143; Oct 8; Dec 4.
Open interest: Dec 3701; Feb 20139; April 11418; June 5155; Aug 1978; Oct 446; Dec 186.

LIVE HOGF (30,000 lbs)

Dec	37.10	37.40	36.87	37.12	37.12
Feb	34.05	34.35	33.65	33.85	34.05
Apr	31.65	31.77	31.05	31.12	31.40
Jun	33.15	33.35	32.50	32.75	33.10
Jul 3	34.00	34.12	33.35	a33.37	33.70
Aug	33.01	33.35	32.55	a32.60	32.80
Oct	32.60	32.80	32.15	a32.25	32.50
Dec	33.65	33.80	33.25	a33.25	33.55
Feb	—	—	—	n35.60	a35.60

Sales: Dec 365; Feb 1863; April 745; June 132; July 61; Aug 48; Oct 21; Dec 15; Feb 0.
Open interest: Dec 1037; Feb 5007; April 2536; June 1085; July 798; Aug 632; Oct 442; Dec 176; Feb 8.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Dec	74.20	74.05	74.20	73.05	74.05
Jan	66.25	66.90	66.25	66.65	66.30
Feb	58.10	58.75	58.10	b58.75	58.20
Mar	57.25	57.30	57.25	b57.30	57.10
Apr	52.95	53.00	52.75	52.75	52.95
May	50.00	50.75	50.00	50.75	50.80

Sales: Dec 161; Jan 215; Feb 94; March 17; April 7; May 3.
Open interest: Dec 798; Jan 1497; Feb 570; March 104; April 12; May 23.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs) 4

Feb n	49.65	50.05	49.25	49.40	49.70
Mar	49.20	49.82	49.05	49.25	49.40
May	49.95	50.25	49.50	49.90	49.90
Jul	50.40	50.50	49.80	a50.00	50.00
Aug	48.60	48.75	48.20	a48.20	48.40
Feb	53.50	53.75	52.85	b53.00	b53.50
Mar	52.25	53.00	52.10	52.27	52.75

Sales: Feb 2168; March 158; May 120; July 31; Aug 4; Feb 2; March 2.
Open interest: Feb 4443; March 2244; May 1564; July 802; Aug 454; Feb 68; March 65.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	99¾	100¾
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98½	99½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	104	105
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P. 9½-81	106	107
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	100½	101½
Broken Hill 9½-83	103¾	104¾
Carrier 8-87	98½	99½
Charbogas 8¾-81	101¾	102½
CNE 9¼-85	101½	102½
CN Refine 10-80/8	105¼	106¼
Cons Food 7½-91	96	97
Conoco 8-86	102½	103¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	102½	103½
Cul Ham 8-87	99	100
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	104	105½
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
EEC 8¼-82	101½	102¼
ECS 8¾-81	102¾	103¾
ECS 9¼-86	102¼	103
EIB 9½-85	104	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103½
Esso 8-86 Nov	103¾	104¾
Eurofima 8½-83	102	103
First Chic 7-80	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106	108
Gould 9¾-83	104¼	105¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
Home Oil 9½-86	103¼	104¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103½	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	103¼	104¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¾	104¾
Michelin 9¼-86	101½	102¼
Modo 9½-83	100¾	101¾
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9½-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	101¾	102¾
Nac Fina 10-81	99¾	100¾
NatWest 9-86	99½	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	103¾	104¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¾	105¾
N Zealand 8½-83	104	105
NrgKomBk 7½-87	96½	97½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
NorskHyd 9¾-85	105¼	106¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	102½	103½
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	104	105
Occidental 9¾-88	103½	104½
Ontario 9-83	105¼	106½
Oslo 9-88	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	105¾	106¾
Pennwalt 8-87	99½	100½
QuebProv 8½-81	101	102
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	99¾	100¾
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	96½	97½
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101⅞	102⅞
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	99½	100½
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	104	105
St Ind 8½-88	105¼	106¼
S Handels 9¼-86	103½	104½
Tenneco 7½-79	102½	103½
Tenneco 7⅞-87	98	99
Textron 7¾-87	96¼	97¼
Transocean 8-86	102½	103½
Transocean 7½-87	100½	101½
Union Oil 7-79	102¼	103¼
Union Oil 7½-87	100¾	101¾
Utah 8-87	100	101
Volvo 9½-85	103¼	104¼
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5½-88	84½	86½
Cr. Suis. 4¼-91	100¾	101¾
Cumm In 6¼-88	99	101
Dart Ind 4¾-87	84	86
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Fairchild 5¾-91	99¾	100¾
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	87	89
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4¾-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-87	74½	76½
Gould 5-87	112½	114½
Gulf West 5-88	93½	95½
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¾-90	113	115
Mitsui 7¼-90	102½	104
McDerm 4¾-87	143½	145½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	116	118
Penney JC 4½-87	84½	86½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 5¾-83	121½	123½
Revlon 4¾-87	107	109
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UBS 5-81	106½	107½
UnCarb 4¾-82	103½	105½
WarnLam 4½-87	81½	85½
WarnLam 4½-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	78	80

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84	86
Ashland 5-88	87½	89½
Beatrice 6¼-91	121	123
Beatrice 4½-92	100½	102½
Borden 6¾-91	112½	114½
Borden 5-92	102½	104½
BroadHal 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	120½	122½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.05	93.91	106.31
Previous	102.02	93.94	106.30

London Commodities

Dec. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	130	127.50	127.50-127.70	130.30-130.75
May	137.50	134.25	134 -134.40	137.30-137.60
Aug	144	141.50	140.80-141	144.10-144.25
Oct	146	145.05	145.05-145.15	148.30-148.45
Dec	149.25	148.75	148.20-148.75	151.20-151.25
Mar	154.25	151.60	151.50-151.75	154 -154.50
May	154.05	154	153.80-154.20	155.55-156
Lots: 1,221.				
COCOA				
Dec	2035	1963	1960 -1964	2066 -2069
Mar	1950	1866	1867 -1869	1967 -1969
May	1894	1822	1828 -1830	1921 -1924
Jul	1845	1785	1784 -1785	1870 -1876
Sep	1795	1730	1730 -1735	1827 -1830
Dec	1645	1585	1584 -1585	1675 -1678
Mar	1585	1545	1541 -1544	1633 -1639
Lots: 6,780.				
COFFEE				
Jan	2505	2445	2495 -2508	2422 -2430
Mar	2550	2494	2533 -2538	2462 -2470
May	2570	2510	2566 -2567	2485 -2487
Jul	2586	2535	2581 -2583	2500 -2503
Sep	2595	2445	2591 -2594	2505 -2508
Nov	2600	2548	2598 -2605	2507 -2509
Jan	2563	2545	2598 -2615	2505 -2508
Lots: 2,768.				

London Metals Market

Dec. 13, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	739 - 739.50	762 - 763
3 months	791.50- 792	794.50- 795
Cathodes: spot	746.50- 747.50	749.50- 751
3 months	779 - 779.50	781.50- 782.50
Tin: spot	4,935 -4,945	4,990 -4,995
3 months	5,085 -5,095	5,140 -5,142
Lead: spot	280 - 281	281 - 283
3 months	293 - 293.50	293.50- 294
Zinc: spot	391.75- 392.25	389.50- 390
3 months	408.25- 408.50	405 - 405.50
Silver: spot	257.90- 258.10	263.20- 263.40
3 months	268 - 268.20	273.50- 273.60

Paris Commodities

Dec. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jan			1,210-1,220	—25
Mar	1,255	1,249	1,253-1,254	—15
May	1,272		1,263-1,276	—15
Jul			1,283-1,293	—15
Aug			1,293-1,303	—16
Oct	1,310		1,305-1,314	—10
Nov			1,312-1,320	—14
Dec			1,353-1,362	—18
Jan			1,260-1,271	— 5
Lots: 66.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,620		1,620-1,635	—30
Mar	1,635	1,578	1,595-1,600	—40
May	1,625	1,610	1,605	—29
Jul			—1,615	—15
Sep			—1,610	—40
Dec			—1,365	— 5
Lots: 201.				

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Dec. 13, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AGL Ind	2½	2¾
AFA Prtg	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	7¼	7½
AVM Co	⅞	1⅜
Addisn W	6⅜	7
Adv Ros	3	3½
Alberts	7¾	8¼
Allco Inc	9⅝	9⅞
Allers Ph	24½	25¼
Allyn Bac	7⅞	8⅜
Am Exp	41	41½
Am Fnl	10⅝	10⅞
Am Furn	2⅜	3⅛
Am Great	9½	10⅛
A Micro	7¾	8⅜
Am Telev	20	20½
Am Weld	10¾	11¼
Amtr Dv	11-16	15-16
Anadite	6⅝	6¾
Anheus B	23⅞	24⅜
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWtG	23¾	24¼
AsCC Bel	14	14¼
AtlGas Lt	14⅛	14⅛
Baird At	4⅞	5⅛
Bang Hy	14¼	14¾
Bkam Rlt	9⅛	9⅝
Bassett F	17⅛	18⅛
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	6⅛	7
Betz Lab	27	27¾
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bird Son	36¼	38
Birtchr	1	1⅛
Blck Hills	18¾	19¼
Bonza Int	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	6¾	7¼
Brks Sca	23	23½
Brwning	3⅛	4
Buckb M	3½	4¼
Buckeyeln	10¼	10¾
Burn Sim	3¾	4⅛
Calwsv	32	33½
Campl Ch	3⅛	3½
Canrad H	3⅛	3¾
Cap Swst	3⅞	4⅛
Capin Air	2½	2⅞
Cap Tec	2⅝	3
Care Co	3	3½
CenVt PS	15⅛	15½
Chm Lea	10⅝	11⅛
Chase Ut	11¾	12¼
Chi Bridg	54¾	56½
Chltn Co	5⅛	5⅞
ChrisSe	120	124
ClznUt A	33½	34⅛
Circle F	4⅞	5⅛
CitznUt B	31⅞	32⅜
Clark Mf	30	31
Clow Co	6¾	7¼
Colu Vent	⅞	1⅛
Com Cl r	13¾	14¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	28	28½
Con Pep	32	33
Craw Co	10½	11¼
Cross Co	18½	19¼
Cutlr Fed	1⅛	2⅛
Danly M	8⅛	9⅛
Data Dan	5	5⅜
Data 100	6⅝	7⅜
Davt Inc	26⅛	28
Decor In	2⅝	3⅛
DeKlb Ag	33⅝	34⅛
Delhi Oil	3⅝	3⅞
DeLux C	24⅝	25¼
Det CanT	12⅞	13⅛
Det IntBr	32⅝	34⅛
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	15⅛	16
Dbn Cru	17½	18⅛
Docutel	5⅛	6⅛
Boller G	10⅝	10⅞
Derch G	10⅝	11⅛
Doyle DB	17½	18
Dunkin D	6⅛	6⅝
Durfron	17⅝	18⅛
Eberlin In	3⅛	4⅛
Econ Lab	25⅝	25⅞
ElPat El	11⅛	11⅞
Elder Bo	5⅞	6½
Elec Nucl	4⅛	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅝
Energy C	22¼	23⅛
Entwistl	5⅝	6⅛
Equity Oil	38	39
Ethan Al	20⅝	21
Fab Tek	13-16	1 1-16
FidUn Lf	23⅛	24
Finarkl	4⅛	4⅝
FlBkSys	42⅛	43½
Fst Boss	23⅛	24⅛
FtEmpSt	7⅛	7⅞
FtWnFe	2⅛	2⅝
Ficknor	12½	13
Fla Wall		
Forest O	22⅛	22⅝
Frmland	⅛	⅜
Fclomat	13½	14
Frkln Co	5⅞	6⅛
Frnkln El	9⅛	10
Frnd Ice	14⅛	15⅛
Gen RiEs	3⅞	4⅛
G Reinsu	198	202
Gov EFin	9⅞	10⅝
Graph Cn	15⅛	16⅛
Green Mr	12⅛	12⅝
Grey Adv	16⅛	16⅝
Gulf Intst	17⅛	18
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅛
Harper R	8⅞	9⅞
Hartf NC	13⅞	14⅛
Henred F	17	17¾
Holobm	1⅝	1⅞
Hoover	10⅞	11⅜
Horiz Res	3⅛	4⅛
Huds Pap	28⅞	29⅞
Hyatt Co	6⅞	7⅛
Hyatt Int	3⅞	4
Ind Nuclr	2⅞	3⅛
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅛
Intel Cp	57⅛	59
Interc En	11	12
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmt G	16⅛	16⅝
InBk Wsh	4⅛	4⅝
JaSou Ut	24⅛	24⅛
JemWPr	5⅛	5⅝
Jamsby	14	14⅝
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Josiyn M	13½	14⅛
Kalsr Sil	29⅞	30⅛
Kaiser of	18	18⅛
Kalvar	1⅛	2
Kaman A	19⅛	20
Kampg A	⅛	⅜
Kale Gre	3⅛	3⅝
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅝
Kear Tr	8⅛	8⅝
Kelly Svc	21½	22⅛
Keuff Esl	11⅛	12⅛
Keyo Fib	16	16⅝
Key. Cusf	2⅛	2⅝
Keys Int	17	17⅞
King Bit	1⅛	1⅝
Knap Voo	17⅛	18⅛
Lance In	23⅛	24
Land Res	⅝	1⅛
Lane Co	17⅞	18⅝
Lin Broat	17	17⅛
Log Etrn	3⅛	4⅛
Madisn G	15⅞	15⅞
Mai Rltr	9-16	⅝
Mallkrt	41⅛	42⅛
Marior C	3⅛	4⅛
Maul LP	10⅞	11⅛
McCorm	35	35⅝
McQuay	15⅞	16
Monsur	13⅛	14⅛
Medtrn	22⅛	23
Merc Is	1⅛	2⅛
Merid In	1⅛	2⅛
Midlss W	19⅛	20
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅝
Midl Bks	22⅛	23⅛
Midw Gt	28	32
Miller	22⅛	23
Miner In	1⅛	1⅝
MissVl G	34⅛	35⅛
Mont Col	4⅛	4⅝
Moore P	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	10	10½
Morg Res	1	1½
Mostek	18⅛	19⅛
Motch M	5	6
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	14⅛	15⅛
Narag Co	9⅛	10⅛
Nat G&O	12	13
Nat Lib	5⅛	5⅝
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅛
Natnw Rl	5⅛	5⅝
NJNat G	13⅛	14⅛
Nielsn A	⅛	⅜
Nielsn B	21⅛	21⅝
NoCar Ge	11⅛	12⅛
NoEOl un	27⅛	28⅛
Nortrp Kl	19⅛	19⅝
NW NatG	9	9⅝
NW PuSv	19	19⅛
Noxel Co	26⅛	26⅝
Ogilvy M	26⅛	27⅛
Ohio Ferr	16⅛	17⅛
Ormont	14⅞	15⅛
Otter TP	20⅛	21⅛
Over NA	3⅛	4⅛
Pabst Br	23⅛	23⅝
PacGa R	20	22⅛
Pakco	⅛	1⅛
Parks H	3⅛	4⅛
Pabley P	6⅛	7⅛
Pearl Mf	13⅛	14⅛
Pa Enter	17⅛	18⅛
PnzlOffG	18⅛	14
Pepsi BW	15	15⅛
Petrsn H	13⅛	14⅛
Petrolt	38	39

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.80
Albert Heijn	81.80
Algembank	303
Amrobank	67.90
A'dam Rub	53
Fokker	27.80
Heineken	135.50
H.V.A.	56
Holl-Am-H	89
Hoogovens	36.60
K.L.M.	95
Nat Neder!	—
Pakhoed	79
Philips	26
Robeco	180
Rolinco	132
Royal Dutch	121.90
Unilever	115.30
Van Ommer	170
VerMach	75

Brussels

Arbed	3,145
Brux-Lamb	1,795
Cock Ougree	586
Electrobel	6,120
GB-Inno-BM	1,305
Hoboken	3,170
Pétrofina	4,495
Ph Gevaert	1,150
Soc Générale	2,135
Solvay	2,620
Un Minière	1,000

Frankfurt

AEG	82.30
BASF	157.80
Bayer	135.30
Commerzbk	193.80
Cont Gummi	64
Daimler	332
Deemag	141
DeutBank	283
DresdeBk	230
Hoechst	136.90
Gels Aktien	71.50
Hoesch	45.50
Karlstd	334.50
Kaufhof	210
KHD	141
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesmann	173.50
Metallgesell	210
Neckermann	42
RWE new	162.40
Schering	293
Siemens	259
Thyssen	114.60
Veba	115.50
Volkswagen	133

London

Anglo-Am	2.32
Anglo-Am cp	20⅛
Barclay bk	2.28
Beecham Gr	3.76
BICC	0.82
Boots	1.12
Bowater	1.75
Brit-Am Tob	2.68
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	7.58
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.34
Chartered	1.29
Courtaulds	0.83
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.83
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.19
Dunlop	0.73
E Mustine	2.25
GEC	1.68
FreeStGed	10.25
GKN	2.69
Glaxo Gr	4.01
Gold Fields	1.29
Gt Un St	1.65
Guinness	1.16
Hawker-Sidd	4.19
Hudson Bay	10 75/36
Imp Chem	3.15
Imps	0.67
Mark&Spen	0.90
Metal Box	3.34
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.55
Rand Mines	1.54
Rank Org	1.16
Royal Dutch	40.50
R.T.Z.	1.66
Shell	4.38
Thorn (A)	1.73
Tube Invest	2.92
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.41
War L3½	24 7/16
West Deep	2.40
West Drief	78¼
West Hold	13.50
West Min	1.46
Woolworth	0.49
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	896
Erba	1,551
Erc Marelli	333
Fiat	2,440
Finsider	222
Generali	37,950
IFI	2,084
Italgas	210
Italsider	304
LaRinas	53.75
Montedis	318.50
Olivetti	1,165
Pirelli	1,265
Snia Visco	1,119
Terni	258

Paris

Air Liquide	88.80
Alimentaire	352.50
BSN	483.40
Carrefour	1,219
Cim Lafarge	184
Citroën	39.80
Cie Bancaire	299.90
CFP	97.20
CGE	251
CCF	102
Ferodo	332
Imétal	86.50
L'Oréal	868
Mach Bull	26.35
Michelin	1,166
Moët-Henn	432
Moulinex	197.50
Paribas	148.80
PUK	74
Penarroya	41.20
Perrier	83.20
Peugeot	197.20
Rh Poulenc	72
Saclior	32
St-Gobain	113.90
Suez	209.50
Télémécan	599
Thomson	166
Usinor	38

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,335
Buerhe	1,925
B Bovert	1,600
Ciba Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,680
Fischer	620
HoffRochN	7,950
Nestlé	3,405
Sandoz	5,050
Std B Suisse	398
Sulzer	2,850
U.B. Suisse	3,190

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.50	85.90	106.60	80.60
Brussels	103.24	103.40	132.02	98.12
Frankfurt	136.23	136.90	150.66	130.87
London 30	333.70	330.10	420.80	265.30
London 500	154.55	150.95	183.00	125.80
Milan	71.64	73.01	91.17	64.93
Paris	76.10	76.88	112.10	73.80
Sydney	430.71	437.45	522.63	404.89
Tokyo (n)	364.06	364.53	364.62	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4751.48	4769.83	4865.55	4451.63
Zurich	295.60	298.99	304.00	280.10

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 13, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	334	Matsu E. Wks.	655
Canon	579	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	136
Dai Nip. Print.	557	Mitsubi Corp.	453
Fuji Bank	284	Mitsui Co.	407
Fuji Photo	746	Mitsukoshi	461
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	238
Honda Motor	692	Sharp	386
C. Itoh	297	Shiseido	1,390
Japan Air L.	2,060	Sony Corp.	2,780
Kaisai El. P.	700	Sumitomo Bank	283
Kao Soap	765	Taisho Marine	310
Kirin Brewery	418	Takeda Chem.	247
Komatsu	325	Teijin	126
Kubota	328	Tokio Marine	470
Matsu Ind.	664	Toray	130
		Toyota Motor	1,110

Market S[...]

NYSE Mos[...]

Dec. 13, [...]

(4 p.m. clos[...])

Am Tel&Tel
Texaco Inc
Tandy Corp
Gulf Oil
Exxon
GulfWstn
Southern Co
Texas Inst
IntTelTel
Travelers
UniTel
Gen Motors
McDonald
Nat Indust
Royal Ind

Volume (in millions)
Advances
Declines
Unchanged
Total issues
New 1976 highs
New 1976 lows

Dow Jones

	Open	High
30 Ind	973.99	[...]
20 Trn	230.61	[...]
15 Util	105.22	[...]
65 Stk	315.91	[...]

Standard &[...]

	High
425 Industrials	117.81
60 Utilities	53.40
Finance	12.61
Transport	14.95
500 Stocks	105.33

NYSE In[...]

	High
Composite	56.41
Industrials	61.57
Transportation	41.57
Utilities	40.75
Finance	57.92

Odd-Lot Tradin[...]

Dec. 10	179,[...]
Dec. 9	198,[...]
Dec. 8	180,[...]
Dec. 7	178,[...]
Dec. 6	165,[...]

* These totals are inclu[...] figures.

American Mos[...]

HouOilM
Damson Oil
Fla Capital
Kay Corp
Mite Corp
Syntex Corp
US Filter
KirbyExp
Brascan A
KinArk Cp

Approx final total
Stock sales year ago
Exchange index:

High	Low
103.40	103.15

Monday[...]

New Highs an[...]

NEW HIGH[...]

Allegh Cp	FstVaBksh
Alpha Pind	FooteCon9
AmEl Pw	Fost Wheel
AGIn T.80pf	Gannett Co
Am Invest	Gen Instru
Am Medical	GenInstr pf
Am Tel&Tel	Gulf Oil
AmT&T pf	GtlSU 4.40pf
AmesDep St	House Fin
Ampco Pitt	HseF 2.37pf
Arcata Nat	HseF 2.50pf
ArkLa Gas	Hubbard Rl
Ashland Oil	IllPw 4.20pf
AtlCityEl pf	Indpls PwLt
Autom Ind	Inmont Cp
BarnesGrp	Insilco Corp
BaySta Gas	Insilco pfA
Bearings	IntT&T pfH
Bredn CF	IntT&T pfD
Brush Well	IntT&T pfK
BundyCp	Ipco Hospit
Bunker Hill	James Fred
Camp Soup	Keene Corp
Caro ClinOn	Kidde pfB
Celan pfA	Kirsch Co
ChLt 4.30pf	Kysor Ind
CentTelUt	Lamsn Ses
Charter NY	LevFd Cap
Chessie Sys	Loews Corp
ColGas pfA	LomN Fin
CmwEd pf2	LongIL pfK
CmE 7.24pf	LongILt pfM
ConEd Spf	MGIC Inv
CnPw 7.76pf	Macmillan
Contill Cp	MAPCO
Copeind Cp	MayerOsc
Cordura Cp	Mesa Pet
Credit Fin	Mesta Mach
DeSoto Inc	Mor Nor
E Systems	MtSta TT
EastGsF	NatFuelG pf
EigInNatl	NtMineSv
Enserch Cp	Nevada Pw
Equit Gas	NorAm Phil
EquitLe M	NorInd PS
FlBcpTex	

NEW LOWS[...]

Am Hospit	Heublein
Coca Cola	Holly Sug

North Korean De[...]

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (... A Japanese delegation ... manufacturers, and tr... for Pyongyang to neg... the re-scheduling of ... Korea's overdue debts ... these companies, esti... about $70 million, ... sources said today. Nort... total trade debts to ... companies total arou... million, of which an ... $50 million is overdue.

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Afghanistan (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .. ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	535.00
Bahrein (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium .....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	842.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

14-12-76

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
A&EPlast P	4	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
AARCp .30	7	13	12	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
AAVCos .32	4	3	5½	5½	5½	+¼
APS Inc .25	7	57	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
ASPRO .56	5	15	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+½
ATI Inc		12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
AVXCp .25e	8	10	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	
AbrdMf .40b	12	14	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
Acme Hami		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Acme Prec	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Action .24	6	15	7⅜	7½	7½	
ActionCp	11	58	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Adam Russl	6	24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
AdobeOil .16	21	59	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
Aegis Corp	6	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AeroFlo .15e	5	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Aeronca Inc		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
AffilCap .08t	4	1	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
AffilHsp .24	6	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
AffilPub .48	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
AlterSix .20	5	3	6	6	6	
Alan Wood		91	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Alaska Airl	2	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
AlbaWa .05e	11	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Alelac .32e	6	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
AlesCp wt		17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
Alexdy Airl	9	92	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
AllegA wtO		2	2	2	2	
AllegA wtN		13	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
AllianT .36e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AlldArt Ind		50	1	1	1	
Alld Thrm.88	6	1	15	15	15	
Alpha Ind	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Altamil .10e	5	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Altec Corp		9	15-16	⅞	⅞	+1-16
AltecCp wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
AltecCrp pf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AlterFds 15e	9	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Alcoa pf3.75		z100	46	46	46	
AMAX wt		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Am Agronc		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
AmBilltr .50	5	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
AmBrd wt		53	18	17⅝	17⅞	
AmBusP .26	10	22	8⅝	8	8	
AmCenMtg wt		5	3-32	3-16	3-32	+1-32
AmControl .44a	8	2	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
AmInt Picl	3	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
AmIsrael .11r	5	41	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
AmMaizeA .40	4	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
AmMaizeB .40	4	4	8½	8½	8½	
AmMf 2.80e	5	2	51	51	51	
AmMot Inns	33	44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
AmPetrof 2.20	8	3	32	32	32	+⅛
AmPrecs .28e	6	40	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
AmSafEq .11t	3	46	5	4⅞	5	
AmScIE .04e	17	13	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
AmTec .15e	28	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
AmUtilS .82e	7	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+⅛
AMIC Corp.05e	8	39	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
AndreR .07t	13	2	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
AngloC .12e	6	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Ankem .20	7	28	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅜
Anthony .19t	4	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
ApCL .10e	12	175	5	4¾	5	+⅜
Arcol pf .48		13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
ArminCp. 112	4	55	7⅞	7	7	—⅞
Arrow Elect	18	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Arundel		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
Asamera .25	10	151	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
AshlOC .20a	7	1	9	9	9	
Atkin Svc	17	3	1	1	1	
Atrax Inc.10e	8	x3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Atalanta .20a	3	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
Atco Ind		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
AtlcoMtg wt		23	7-16	5-16	⅜	+1-16
AtlRichf wt		29	5-16	¼	¼	—⅛
AtlasCM B .08e	7	x219	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
AtlasCp wt		30	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
Augatloc .15	15	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—
Austral Oil	19	12	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
AutoTrn .70t	22	21	6⅛	6½	6½	
Auto Bldg	7	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—
Autmat Rad	3	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
AutoSw .88	11	6	39⅛	38	38	—1⅛
AVEMC .20	6	35	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
Avondal 1.20	8	4	19¼	18¾	19¼	+⅜
Aydin Cp	9	6	7	6⅞	7	+⅛

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
BRTRI .30e		7	15-16	⅞	⅞	
BadgrMt .50	8	4	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
BakerM .10e	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
BaldorEl .24	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
BaldwS .22a		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
BanFd 1.15e		38	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
BangPun wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
BanisterCtl .20s	6	22	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Banner .06	5	22	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
BanCo .12	6	44	3	3	3	
Barnet Eng		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
Barnwl .10e	29	2	8	8	8	—⅛
BarryR .09e	6	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
BarryWr .44	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
BarthSp .20	9	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bartons Cdy		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Baruch Fost		3	1½	1½	1½	
Barwick ET		84	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Belind .08A	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
BebdR .06t	5	14	1½	1½	1½	—
BenStMg wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
Benrus Crp	5	44	3⅛	3	3	
Berg Ent	32	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Berg Bruns	7	64	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
BrgB pf 1.15		2	13½	13½	13½	
BernzOma		14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Bertea .14	9	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
BerventC .06	94	17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
BethCp .20c		2	3	3	3	—⅛
Beverly Ent		75	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
BicPen .36	10	23	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—
BigDad .30e	7	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
BinkMf	6	10	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
BinnySm .80	6	24	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
Blessing .30	5	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Blount	4	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
BowVall .10	184	52	22½	22	22⅛	—
Bowne .30b	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
BradldN .20	11	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+
Branch .20	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
BraniffAr wt		5	9	8½	8⅛	—
BrascanA	3	342	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—
BraunEn .80	6	3	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+¼
Breeze Corp		23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
BrewerC .60j		39	9⅞	9½	9¾	—
BroDurt .10e	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
BrooksP .40	6	x27	11	10⅝	10⅞	+½
BrownCo wt		25	2½	2¼	2⅜	
BrnFA .60	9	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
BrnFB .60	10	7	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
BrwnF pf.40		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Buehler Cr3	6	15	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
Buell Ind .40b	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Buildex Inc		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Burgess Ind	5	17	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
BurnsFd .55e	5	15	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
BurnsInt .60	7	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
ButlerInt .50	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
CKPet .20e	12	x218	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
CDI Corp		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
CHB Food	4	11	7	7	7	
CMgwt A		29	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
CMI Corp	5	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
CRSDes .15	4	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
CWOran .50	6	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Calcom Cn	5	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
CagleA .15	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Caldor	10	59	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
Calcomp		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CalLife	4	34	3⅛	3	3	
CalPrtCm 1	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Camco Inc	16	83	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—
CChbA .25e		96	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—3-16
CdnExp .05e	11	11	6	6	6	
Cdn Homstd	14	18	5½	5½	5½	—
CdnPA 1.50	5	81	14¼	14	14¼	+
CdnMarc .20	8	29	3⅝	35-16	3⅝	+1-16
Cdn Merrill	11	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Cdn SuprOil	18	11	38½	38⅛	38½	+½
CapehSrt Cp		23	2	2	2	
CapitlFd .28	5	30	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
Carbon .80a	11	29	38½	38	38½	+⅛
Caressa .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
Carnat 1.40e	15	19	29¾	29½	29¾	+⅛
CaroPLpf 1b	8	1	14	14	14	
CaroPLpf 5		z50	57	56	56	—2½
Carrols Dev		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
CastleAM 1	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
CasFd 1.20a		8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
Castleton In	7	37	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	—
Cavitrn .10e	9	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—
CelleGraft	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
CenM pf 3.50		z10	40	40	40	+⅛
CenPLpf 4		z100	50	50	50	+1
CentSec .40e		34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Centvill .45e		12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅛
CenM pf 2.25		19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Certified Cp		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Certron Cp		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
Champ Hom		147	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Cham Exp	5	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Chase Med	6	203	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Child World	8	37	14	13⅞	13⅞	—
Christiana 10e	5	25	3	2⅞	3	
Cinerama		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CircleK .40	7	48	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
Citadel .40b		13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
CityGsFl .68	5	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
ClarkC .10e	5	11	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—
Clarkson .20	7	31	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
Clarostat	6	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Clausing .64	7	2	11⅛	11	11	
Cobsy .17a	6	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
Cochmn	7	288	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+
CoffMat .15r	9	4	3⅞	4		
Cohen Hattd	4	41	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Coheinc .12t	19	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
Coleman .68	8	82	15⅛	15	15⅛	—
Colon Coml		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ColwelC .32	6	5	7½	7½	7½	
ColwMtg wt		4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
Comlgre	13	4	35½	35½	35	+
ComGrp .14		29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
ComAll .30a	6	140	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
ComMtl .60b	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
ComPsvC .20a	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
Concherm .40	5	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Condr Int	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ComPS 1.62	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
Compac Cp	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ComputDyn	6	73	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Conchem .40	5	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
Concrd Fab	3	34	6⅞	6	6⅞	+
Condec Crp	3	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Conncty Con	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
Conrock .60	7	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
Conroy .10e	6	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
ConOil Gas	13	152	10⅛	10	10⅛	
ConsKet .60	10	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
Consyne Cp	12	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
Cont Mater	11	28	15-16	⅞	⅞	
ContTel wt		14	1½	1½	1½	
CookEl .40	13	3	14⅛	14½	14½	
Cooking .40	11	24	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
CookPV .40a	7	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
Cooper Jar	5	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Cordon Intl	17	131	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
Core Labs.10e	8	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Corenco .80		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Cornelius .40	10	26	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
CornBlk 1.40	18	22	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅛
Cott Corp	75	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Cousinf wt		36	⅜	⅜	⅜	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	72	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	CramrE .13t	23	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Crest Foam		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	12	Crompton .25e	6	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
40⅛	30	CrossAT 1.12	13	4	39	38⅞	39	+⅛
38⅛	15⅛	CwnCPt .60r	4	131	32⅛	30⅛	32	+1⅛
7⅛	5⅜	CrownCr	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10⅞	5⅛	CrutcR .36	15	151	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅞	7⅛	CrystlO .48e		59	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
14⅛	7⅝	CubicCp .28	6	19	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
22⅞	11⅞	CurticeB .80	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1½	CurtisMat .15e	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	6	156	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	DWG Cp .50t	3	33	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	2⅛	Damon Cre	16	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	3⅜	Damson Oil	24	770	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Daniel .38b	8	15	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
14	4⅛	Dataprod	9	87	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMld .20a	15	43	7⅜	7⅛	7½	—⅛
5⅞	4⅛	DeJurA .10e		1	5	5	5	—⅛
2⅛	1	DeRose Ind		34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
15	9⅛	DelLabf .32b	7	17	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	10	366	8	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Depstr 1.32	6	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
7⅛	1	Designcr Jw	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅜	DevCo Am	8	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
28⅛	16⅝	DevonGrp	15	z900	27	26⅞	27	+1
7⅛	3⅛	Diebold VC		92	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Digicon Inc	6	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20	16⅝	DillardSt .40	6	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
1⅛	15-16	Diodes Inc		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	DisFab	10	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	Dixnsay .56	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Dixilyn .40e	4	15	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
46	22	Dome Petrl	8	83	39⅛	37	37⅛	+⅛
38⅛	14⅞	Domtar .80	11	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Donkeny .24	4	2	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
30⅛	16	DrexUtl 1.32		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Driver Harr		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
14	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
1 10-16	1	Dunlop 3.06e	4	2	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	+1-16
23⅞	10½	DuplxPd .80	4	3	10⅛	13	10	+⅛
9⅛	5⅜	DurTst .30b	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	2½	Dynictn .06e	9	41	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8½	3⅜	DynAmer	6	162	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
10⅞	6½	DynelEl .3	21	168	8⅛	7⅛	8	—⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1⅜	EACHin	5	16	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅞	⅞	Eagle Cloth		53	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
19¼	4⅞	EarthRes 1	9	42	10⅞	17⅝	10⅞	
45⅛	30⅛	EasonO .20b	15	19	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅜
25	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
6	3⅛	EazorE .24	4	1	5	5	5	
11⅛	6	Ecodyne .10e	7	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Edmos Cp		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	7	7	10	10	10	
7⅛	3⅛	EganM .40	6	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
8½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	5	37	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .70	7	57	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudO .21t	11	207	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Electrog .80	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	ElecEng .28	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		8	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18⅞	10⅞	ElectrnicA 1	9	18	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	EngyRes		7	5	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
11	6⅛	ErnstEC .64	5	49	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	13	9	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
10⅞	4⅛	EsqRad .30e	4	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
8⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .32	5	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1⅛	EtzLav	3	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10r	9	5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Executn .27t	10	2	4	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	3	FPA Corp		10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fabien .40	25	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	1⅞	Fairfld Nob		36	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
32⅞	20⅛	FalconS .60	9	188	30⅞	32¼	30⅞	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	FamDolr .16	7	25	6¼	6	6¼	
2⅛	1	Fash Fabric	6	74	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	12	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16¼	12½	FedMart .40	4	16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	35	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
6⅛	4	Fed Resrces		109	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
16½	8	Felmnt .12e	17	12	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
3½	1¼	Flbrebrd wt		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Fldelco Gth		39	2½	2½	2½	
5⅛	1⅛	FlmCp Am	4	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	5⅛	Filmwy .mn	6	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	FinGen .38b	6	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FtConn .25e	12	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1	1	1	
4⅛	3⅛	FstHrt pf .50		1	4	4	4	
9⅛	5⅛	FstFLSh .12	27	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Fitmrk .06t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	5	24	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Flags Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	5	51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8	FlghtSf .06e	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
1⅛	9-16	Flock Ind		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	151	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+½
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck	13	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Flowers .54	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	FlukeJ	10	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20	10⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	71	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .20a	5	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7	FooteM .21e	12	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
93	72¼	FordCan .5a	5	220	83	83	83	
9⅛	4	Forest City	9	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Forest Labs	6	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	Frankln RI		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10¼	6⅛	FrankNu .36	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	10	Frantz .80a	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3½	Friedm .24b	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .58t	6	116	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Frischs .30b	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	22	6⅛	6	6	
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		62	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	¾	GTI Corp		60	1½	1⅜	1½	
12⅞	5⅝	Gabriel .40	5	11	12½	12	12	—⅛
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	4	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
3⅞	1½	Garcia Corp		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GatesLrJet	3	10	8⅛	8½	8½	
2⅛	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	3	x6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
2⅛	½	Gaynor Staf		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	GnEmp .06e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Genl Explor	7	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Gen Recrat		19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Genge Inc	5	20	2	2	2	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		130	2⅛	2	2	
17⅞	13⅛	GiantFd .1a	5	4	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
8⅞	3⅛	GiantYel .140j	89	60	7½	7	7	—⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		47	5	4⅞	5	
5⅛	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		16	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	—⅛
34¼	25⅛	Glatfltr 1.52	6	8	33⅛	33	33	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GlenGer .16	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅞	6⅛	GlenDis .44t	6	33	10	10	10	—⅛
15⅛	10⅞	Globeind .60a	4	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
16	8⅛	Glosser .22	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Gloucstr EN	½	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7	2⅛	Glover .10e		41	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	9	x7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅞	7⅛	Golden Cycl	59	6	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+½
12	4⅛	GoldnW .31e	7	79	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
1⅛	½	Goldfield Cp		59	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	54	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Goodrich wt		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
6	3⅛	GorInSt .10e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
21⅛	15	GormR .90a	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14j	156	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
9	5⅛	GrandAu .20	4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
7⅛	7	GrndCtl n.30	6	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	GlAm Ind	3	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GrBasin Pet	57	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅞	21⅛	GtLkCh .28	14	28	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	4	15	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	4⅛	GreerHy 3.12	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	GREIT .40	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13⅛	10	GrolsTlc	1	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅞	6⅛	GrowC .32b	7	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+½
2½	11-16	Groen Ind	94	5	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
⅞	1-16	GuardAt wt		1	½	½	½	+1-16
9⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40b	7	33	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Guilford .20	3	52	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
34⅛	20⅛	GlfOilCan 1	7	18	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Gilstrm LD		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	9-16	Halco Prmd		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10⅛	6⅞	HalisMot .50	5	26	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
3⅞	3⅛	HampD .15e	8	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	—⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Hampin Ind	2	36	5⅛	5	5	
13	10⅛	Hannfrd .60	5	x4	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	4	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rlt		13	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+½
21⅞	16	Harland .48	10	45	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
27	14⅞	Harmo .40b	6	16	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	Hartfd Zdy		20	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
14⅞	10	HartzM .22e	13	62	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1½	⅛	Harvey Grp	4	2	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
8⅛	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	1	21	8	8	8	+⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Hatling .48a	6	16	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
12	3	Health Chm3	11	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HealthM .30	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Helnick .05e	7	34	1⅛	1½	1½	+⅛
3⅛	1	Helhmn Mtg		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18⅛	8⅛	HerMaj .22	6	3	18	18	18	
4⅛	2⅛	HiGinc .15t	72	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	2⅞	Hillbwm .32	5	6	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Hipimic .20	11	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	16	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
39⅛	27⅛	HolngA 1.89	9	2	36	35⅞	35⅞	—2
8⅛	2	Holly Corp		66	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
34⅛	22⅛	HomeOA .75	8	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
30⅛	20⅛	HomeOB .75	6	2	23⅛	23	23	
26⅛	16⅛	HormelG 1	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		320	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	25	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
14⅛	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	13	22	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	5	3	5	5	5	
7⅛	4	HouseVl .32	9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	HospMtr In	26	2	9	9	9	
45	32⅛	HouOhM .60	28	1253	43⅛	41⅞	43⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	HowelC .40a	6	17	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .15c	3	37	4	4	4	
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.50	10	23	35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HuckMfg .20	18	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	Hudson Gen		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Huffman .40a	4	1	11	11	11	
3⅞	2	HuntHR .05r	4	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
23⅞	16½	HuskyO .80	5	29	19⅛	19	19	
5⅞	3	Hycel Inc	17	57	3½	3⅛	3⅞	

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	3⅞	ICMR .50t		36	6⅛	5½	5⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2½	ISCFinl .30	14	27	3⅞	3	3⅞	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	ITI Corp		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	6	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅞	18⅛	ImpOilA .86	10	92	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
20⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	13	89	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
5⅞	3½	Instron .20		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Instrum Sys		204	⅞	13-16	⅞	
23	7⅛	InsSy pf .25e		15	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	4	57	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Intrmedco	5	38	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
12⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	6	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Bankoct	5	84	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Int Foodsvc	5	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1½	InFunerals		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	8	IntGenin .70	5	7	12	12	12	—⅛
4	1⅞	Int Proteins	6	14	3½	3⅜	3½	—⅛
7½	4⅞	IntSeaw .25e	3	22	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
4¼	1⅛	Int Stretch		7	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1½	½	Interphoto		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15⅛	9⅞	Interpool	8	1	15	15	15	6
12⅛	5	Interway Cp		30	11⅛	11	11	
2½	1	Investm Fla		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	9¼	InvDivers A.20e	5	24	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	InvDivers B.05e	5	14	4½	4⅞	4½	+⅛
5⅞	2⅞	InvestRlt Tr		28	4½	4¼	4⅜	
18⅛	13	Ionics Inc	13	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .20		3	7	7	7	
15⅞	13⅛	IroqBrnd pf	6	9	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
6½	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	3	15	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	6⅛	Jaclyn .40a	5	2	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	7	85	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	58	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
12½	8⅛	Jeannet .20	6	13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	JmhnPd .36	9	53	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	26	2½	2⅛	2½	
6½	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	KTelin .45e	6	7	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
16⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	7	149	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	KaneMill wt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	4½	KapokT .20t	8	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
5⅞	2⅛	KayCp .07e	18	513	4	3⅞	4	
6⅞	4⅛	KenwinS .34	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
34⅛	12⅞	Kawanee .22	9	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
9	5⅛	Keystind .30	5	8	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅛
4	⅛	Kidde wt		6	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	7	306	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		3	1½	1½	1½	
11	6⅛	KingRd .15e	10	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Kingstip .20	5	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅛	8⅞	KirbyExp		266	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Kit Mfg .48		35	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅞	13⅞	KnickToy .15	9	242	25½	23½	24⅞	—⅛
33	18T	Kollmor .50	10	6	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	KuhnFlr .10	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	3	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
2⅛	½	LTVCorp wt		315	9-16	½	½	
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	9	94	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅞	3⅛	LaMaur .20	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	LaQuintaM	6	9	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LafyRad .26	7	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4½	2½	Lapeco .08e	4	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	11	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
10⅞	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
11⅞	7⅛	LeathCo .50	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
18⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	3	Lee Pharm		12	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
10	4⅛	Liberty Fab	3	36	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
7⅛	4	Lightor .16	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	4	LitlAen .22	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	16	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11½	4	Lloyds Elec	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	4	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	6	8	17	16⅞	17	
8⅞	4⅛	LoewThe wt		58	7⅛	7½	7⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Logicon	6	5	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
3½	1⅛	Logistic .08e	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	9	LaGenSv .20	6	6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅞	1⅛	MDC Corp	25	6	2⅛	2	2	
4¼	2⅛	MPO Video	5	16	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind	3	21	¾	11-16	¾	
16	13⅛	MePbS 1.40	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mamm Art	11	86	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
9½	3½	Mngood .15t		1	4	4	4	+⅛
2	⅞	Marindo B	88	103	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
26⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	6	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Marlene Ind	3	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		7	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	18	7⅛	7	7	
32⅛	18⅛	MartPr .50e	7	11	23½	22⅞	23	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
39⅞	23⅛	Masneiln .30	6	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Masters Inc	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12½	4⅛	MaterRe .24	10	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4	MaulBro .14b	7	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	McCrowt a		27	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	2½	McCulO .21t	24	154	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅛	13⅛	McDonh .90	5	156	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
21⅛	6⅛	McIntsh .70	9	112	21¼	21	21⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	2	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
8	5⅛	Medalft .44	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Medco Jwly	18	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	Medenco .20	6	27	8⅞	8	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2½	Medfield Co	4	5	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	—⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	43	17	17	17	
17	7⅛	Megolnt .20	5	66	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11½	MEMCo 1	6	6	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
12⅛	9½	Metex .30	4	64	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
2½	⅞	Metrocare		63	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	22	3	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	MichSugar 1	4	24	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
3⅛	3	MichS pf .54		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8	3⅛	MidldCo .10	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	MidlGls .24b	5	9	11⅞	11	11⅞	+⅛
22⅛	13⅛	MillerWo .40	9	16	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	26	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
2½		Misfion FT		18	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
32½	17⅛	MoPlcR 1.30	6	5	31⅛	31⅛	31½	
41⅞	24⅛	MitchlE	10	51	40⅞	39½	39⅞	—⅛
7⅛	3½	MiteCp .20	7	376	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	3	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
25¼	6⅛	Molycrp wt		14	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	—
13⅛	8⅛	Moog .60	8	3	11⅞	11	11	+⅛
5⅞	3⅞	MtgGth .46e		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
21⅞	14⅛	MFVMll 1.20	12	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	MovStar .38	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3½	MultiAm .20	8	13	4	4	4	+⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	3⅛	Napco .16	8	x18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .20	9	28	23	22½	22½	
7⅞	5	NDistr .16	3	1	5	5	5	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	7	69	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Natled wt		99	13-16	9-16	13-16	+3-16
2⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp		44	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn .20	5	32	10⅛	10⅛	10	—⅛
13	6⅛	Nat Patent	75	115	9½	8⅞	9	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Silver	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Nat Spinng		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Nat System	13	60	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
19⅛	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Nelsner Bro	1	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛		
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		14	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelson LB	23	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	NesfLM		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34½	21¼	NENucir .40	11	24	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	NHamp .40a	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1¼	⅛	New Idria .04e	6	43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	NMex Ariz	53	8	28	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
16⅞	9⅞	NProc .82e	10	49	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	13	49	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	3	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
24⅛	14	Newcor 1b	5	2	21	21	21	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	NewparkRs	5	30	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	6	3	1½	1⅞	1½	—⅛
16¼	11⅞	NiagFSv .16	5	6	14	13⅞	14	
5	2¼	Nichols FE .27t	3	28	4	3⅞	4	
5	2	Noel Indust	4	10	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Cp		27	122	4	3⅞	4 +⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nortek .04	11	16	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	8	NorAmR .10	8	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	22	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	19	5	4	3⅞	4	—⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NumacO Gs	17	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	6⅞	OakwdHom .06r	4	23	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	12	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
6⅞	4⅞	OhioArt .24a	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
44⅛	28⅛	OhioB .2a	4	8	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7	3	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	7	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
23½	14⅛	Online Sys	17	35	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
51	31⅛	OOklep Cop	18	z1300	31½	31	31½	
2⅛	1	Ormant Ind	15	13	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport .10e	12	131	7	6½	7	+⅛
12⅞	6⅛	OverhDr .50	9	39	12½	12	12	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .10e	5	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	1⅛	P&F Indust		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		7	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
2⅛	⅛	PSAInc wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		51	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
16½	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
5⅛	12½	PGRd pf1.25		11	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
15⅛	13	PGpfA 1.25		6	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅞	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		72	29⅞	28⅞	29	
30⅛	25⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		31	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.40f2.37		14	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
4	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		6	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96	6	7	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
26⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
24⅛	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	PHolds .16		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
52⅛	44	PacIt pf4.50		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
90	73⅛	PacLt pf7.64		z20	81	85	85	—⅛
20	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z175	57⅛	56½	56⅞	—⅛
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .40	13	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
7½	3⅛	Pandl Bradl	6	14	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	—⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ParkCh .48a	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
26⅛	18½	ParsonsR .80	5	12	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
5	3⅛	Patagonia		149	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Pato G	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7	4	PeerTd .20a	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5⅛	4½	Pemcor	5	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PennDix wt		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	PenEnM .60e	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	4	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	PECp .48t	4	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
1½	⅞	Pentron Ind	5	9	1	15-16	1	
25½	17⅛	PepBoys 1b	5	x3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	3	5	15	15	15	+⅛
8⅛	4⅞	PeriniCp .30a	3	56	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PertecCmp	8	94	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis	17	22	14½	14	14	—½
8⅛	5⅞	PhllPD .34e	3	3x9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		58	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7	41	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Pledmont In	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		58	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8⅞	6	PlonTex .80	5	18	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	PltWVa .56a	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
42½	28⅞	Pittway 1.20	10	28	34	33⅛	34	+⅛
11½	6⅛	Plant Ind		15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
26	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	7	x3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
14⅛	10	PneuFca .80	14	z50	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Poloron Pd		11	2⅛	2½	2½	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	13	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	+⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	12	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
8	6⅞	PrattR pf.66		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
26¼	19⅞	PrenHa 1.12	13	28	24⅛	23⅞	24	+⅛
4	2⅛	PresRealt A		6	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
4⅛	1⅞	PresRealt B		18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	9	37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
18½	13¼	Preston .70	9	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
5⅛	2¼	PrimMt .12t	10	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
11¼	82	prpCT 1.20e	9	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
10⅛	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .36		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	87	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
54	45⅛	PFCol pf4.25		z100	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	7	9	6⅛	6½	6⅛	—⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd ls	11	4	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7⅞	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	10	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	4⅞	RB Ind	6	26	6⅞	6⅞	6½	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44	35¾	RET pf 4.38		7	43½	43	43	—⅝
4⅝	1⅜	RHMed Svc	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3	1⅛	RPS Prod	50	3	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	11	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
10¾	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	16	9⅞	9½	9½	
17⅞	6⅞	RaganB .15e	5	84	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	22	19	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	59	45	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
16½	10¾	Ransbrg .80	5	13	12	11⅞	12¼	
1⅞	11-16	RapdAm wt		37	13-16	¾	¾	
4⅞	2⅞	Rath Pack		50	4	4	4	
25	13⅞	RaymPr .40	22	6	22½	22¼	22¼	
2½	⅞	Reading Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	14¼	RealEsI 1.40	14	9	16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
11½	5⅛	RltincT .90e	5	6	10	10	10	
19⅛	12⅛	RltRef 2.10e	1	12	19	19	19	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Rediaw Ent	20	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3¾	Refrig Trns	7	4	6	6	6	
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		226	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+⅛
14	11¼	RomAr .80a	6	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
2⅞	⅞	Rep Housng		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1⅛	3-32	RepMfin wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	18⅛	RepNY .88	5	14	26⅛	26	26⅛	+1
19(	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	17	122	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
24¼	14	Resiffix .50	7	25	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
12⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	23	135	10½	10¼	10⅝	—⅛
22½	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	40	z100	18¼	18¼	18?	
2⅞	1	RestAssoc	6		1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5¾	2⅝	RibletProd	9	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7¾	3⅛	Richton .26e	3	162	6⅞	6¼	6½	+⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	5	8	16½	15¾	15¾	—⅛
37½	25½	RioAlgm 1	11	1	26	26	26	—⅛
21¼	6½	RisdonM .40	10	10	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
29⅝	11⅛	Robintech		53	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅝
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	2	31	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	6	11	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
4¼	2⅜	Rocor Intl		13	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	Ronco Telep	6	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅝	2½	Rossmor Cp	18	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		14	½	½	½	
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		5	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	16	7½	7½	7½	
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	6	8	7¾	8	—⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	12	54	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—⅝

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	5⅝	SGLIn .16r	6	3	8	8	8	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
16⅝	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		7	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	—⅜
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	22	6	4¼	4¼		
12⅞	7⅜	STPCp .00	11	3	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	5	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	—⅛
10	6	SCarlo 1.26e		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
87	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z100	85	85	85	
78	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z50	80	80	80	+2
29⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		15	29	29	29	—¼
10½	3½	SanFr RE	61	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
37⅛	30⅝	SanJW 2.60	7	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	77	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
10T	5⅝	FaundrL .30	4	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
9¼	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	36	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	8	18	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
19⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta	14	116	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+1
26⅞	20¾	Scopein .50e	4	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+½
17	10¼	Scrivner .70	4	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
21⅛	12⅝	Scurry Rain	10	3	16¼	16	16	—⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	18	13	3⅛	2⅝	3	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Seaprt pf .56		z50	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Sears Ind		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅞	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	51	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+½
2¾	13-16	SecMtg Inv		35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		4	7-32	7-32	7-32	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp 3.30	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		11	1	1	1	+⅛
6⅝	3½	Semtch .16t	7	11	4	4	4	
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
4	2½	Servo Corp	4	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8½	5⅛	SetonCo .45	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14½	10½	SharonStl 1	6	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
12¼	7¾	Shawin .50b	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
13½	4⅛	ShearH .20e	4	62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Shelter Res	6	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33	20½	Shrandh Oil	34	15	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	Shopwell In	14	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15¾	12½	Showboi 1	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	6	3	5⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
14	8⅝	Sitcoind .50	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7	5	Sigma .20e	5	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	2⅝	SikesCp A	L	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	6	Simkins .60	5	8	8½	8½	8½	
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13¼	7⅝	SkyCity .20r	7	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4⅝	1¾	Solitron		57	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15¼	6¾	Sonder Brdc.12e	4	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
6½	3⅞	Sorg Paper		135	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
14⅝	12	Soundsn .10e	6	115	14½	14	14½	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.06		16	13	12¾	12¾	+⅛
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		34	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15¼	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		4	14¼	14	14	—⅛
23	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		250	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
18⅝	15¼	SC5.8pf 1.45		70	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅛
17	14½	SC5.2pf 1.30		30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		1	27	27	27	+⅛
26¾	23⅛	SC8.8pl 2.21		6	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		1	102	102	102	+½
22⅛	9	SwstAir .06e	6	40	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
4½	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	6	10	4	4	4	
10	5	Spartek .40	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
6¾	4⅛	Spectry Rest	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	5⅛	Spector .10e		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6¼	2⅛	Spectro .12t	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	11	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
2	9-16	Speizmn Ind		15	13-16	¾	¾	—3-16
8½	3¼	Spencer .05e	9	80	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
9¾	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
—¼	4¼	Statfid Lowd	4	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7¾	4⅛	StdCont .15r	4	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	StdMetl .50t	12	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	6	111	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	3	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
27⅛	21¼	FrdShrs .40r		20	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
15	8½	Stange .12	22	1	15	15	15	
2⅝	1	Stardust Inc		9	1⅛	1	1½	
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	7	20	16⅛	15¾	15¾	—⅛
12⅞	7¼	Steelmt .24b	5	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
19¾	12	StepnCh .60	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	26	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
3½	1¾	SterlExt .10	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	6¾	StrutW .20b	8	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	
7¾	4½	SueAnn .36	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Summit Org	5	11	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
9½	5⅝	Sunair .45e	6	23	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5⅞	3½	SupSurg Mf	8	341	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	
10⅝	6¼	Susquhan pf	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	5	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
36¼	20	Syntex .50	10	331	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
19⅝	12⅝	SyscoCp .28	7	72	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	System Eng	26	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1⅛	TFICo Inc	3	43	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15¾	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	5	18	15⅛	14⅝	15	—⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19	19	19	—⅛
1⅛	⅝	Tech Sym		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Techfrl .14	3	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	14¾	TejonR .20a	18	2	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	TeleCm .22e	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
(	⅛	TelexCp wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	6	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4¾	Tenneco wt		233	8	7¾	8	+⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	16	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅞	Tensor Cp	113	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	58	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
7¾	2⅝	Texstar .07e	4	17	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	+⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
1½	½	Thor Cp		12	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt	25	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	2	3	3	3	
9	6⅝	Thriftimt A½		19	6¼	6¼	6¼	
T 4⅝	2	Tidwell Ind		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
11	5½	TiffInyl .20	4	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3	Timple Ind	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
18⅞	11⅝	Tokheim .60	7	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z100	106	106	106	
9⅞	6⅞	ToppsGu .28	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8¼	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	8	187	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		12	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		11	4	4	4	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	Town Cntry		3	3	3	3	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		37	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Treadway .16t	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	TriStMtr .90	7	2	10½	10	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind.05e	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	TubosM .22e	2	9	1 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	—1-16
6⅞	3	Tulfco .20e	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	

U - V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅞	13⅞	U&I 1.20a	3	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	UNA Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	URSCp .20e	7	10	4	4	4	
6⅞	3⅞	UVInd wt		135	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅛	37	unimax Grp	16	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2¼	Unclnvest	26	27	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8⅛		UmunAirPdn .56	8	9	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3½	Un Asbesto	)	25	3 13-16	3 7-16	3⅛	+1-16
1½	⅛	UnBrand wt		78	7-16	⅜	7-16	
14½	12	UnCosFn .50	7	33	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅛	UnNat Corp		30	1	15-16	15-16	
⅛	1-32	UnNatwt n	6	23	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-32
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	UPiece Dv		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	USFltr .24	9	350	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8	5⅛	UnRltT .83e	14	12	8	7⅛	7⅛	
⅛	1-16	UnRltT wt		26	⅛	3-16	3-16	
5⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Radium	150	58	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
15⅛	7	USRbR 1a	8	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
33	18	Unitek .24	15	311	32⅞	32½	32½	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	UnityBuy S	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Univ Contnr		31	1⅞	1½	1½	
13⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	14	58	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .44	5	36	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .48	5	30	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	7	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	22	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		34	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .44	6	39	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
13⅛	6½	Veecolns .32	10	68	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40	14⅛	VermtA .40b	10	7	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Verniltron	7	52	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc	14	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Vesely Co	12	4	3	2⅞	3	
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3	2½	VisualGr	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	Vol Mer	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7⅞	Voplex .72a	5a	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Vulcan Corp	2	12	3	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Vulcinc .50	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	8⅛	+⅛

W - X - Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	24	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
21¼	15½	WUIInc .80	7	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
11½	3⅞	Wabash .25e	7	71	10½	10	10⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Wacknht .40	6	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10	6	2	2	2	2	—⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	13	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	12	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WangLB .22	10	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	3	7	3	3	3	+⅛
7⅛	3	WarC plC.05		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45¼	21⅛	WasPstB .50	10	4	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
6	2⅛	Watsco .20	11	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co	11	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	3	7⅛	7	7	
6¼	3⅛	Wellco .25	10	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westals Ptl	29	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6	Whippny .60	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt	6	79	39-16			
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .36	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅛	1½	Winston Mil	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Worcesl Cll	22	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp.05e	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Wright Har	9	32	13-16	⅜	⅜	—1-16
6⅞	3⅞	WyleLab .28	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	9½	WymBn .56	6	15	11	11	11	
20⅛	12	Xonics Inc	13	37	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroCo .28	6	3	8	7⅛	8	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	17	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3545 Abitibi	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
2250 Agnico E	410	400	400	—15
650 Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	—¼
6814 Alta Gas A	$13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
300 Algo Cent	$11	11	11	
560 Alminex	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
3500 Andres W	$8	7⅝	7⅝	—½
167 Argus C pr	$11	11	11	—⅛
550 Atco A	$12⅛	12	12	—⅛
13820 Bell Canad	$46⅛	45⅞	46	
2484 BP Can	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
100 Banister C	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
1774 Bank N S	$40⅛	40	40	
1000 Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11¼	11¼	
2150 Block Bros	445	440	440	
1950 Bovis Cor	63	60	63	+3
950 Braior Res	296	295	295	—5
520 Bramalea	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
8717 Brameda	129	121	125	+5
700 Brenda M	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
4400 Bridger	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
215 BCFP	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
300 BC Phone	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
4500 Brunswk	$5	490	495	n
525 Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7003 Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
1000 Cad Frv	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4920 Cal Pow A	$31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+⅜
4520 Camflo	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
1015 Campau A	365	360	365	—10
8700 C Nor West	$7⅝	7½	7½	
2175 Can Perm	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
487 Can Trust A	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅜
8200 C Tung	$5	470	5	+30
270 Cdn Cel	$6½	6½	6½	—⅛
200 CGE	$22¼	22¼	22¼	—¼
12021 Cl Bk Com	$25	24¾	24¾	—⅜
1624 Cdn Tire A	$40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
5900 C Utilties	$13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+¼
26 Candel Oil	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
750 Cassiar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
2360 Celanese	315	310	310	
1450 Chieftan D	$10¾	10½	10½	—¼
200 CHUM	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5800 C Holiday I	370	360	370	+10
2000 Con Bldg	230	230	230	—1
10500 Con Distrb	325	305	320	—5
3893 Cons Gas	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
1100 Con Fardy	330	325	325	
800 Conwest	310	305	310	+5
600 Craigmt	$5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
425 Crush Intl	$8	8	8	
700 Cyprus	$9½	9½	9½	
4977 Denison	$59½	58¾	59	—½
2053 Dicknsn	405	390	400	—35
10250 Dofasco A	$25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
165 Dom Store	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
325 Du Pont	$13	13	13	—¼
300 Dylex L A	$5¼	6¼	6¼	
209 East Mal	185	185	185	—1
520 Electro A	260	250	260	+10
5600 Falcon C	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
395 Falcon	$31½	31¼	31½	+¼
1000 Fed Ind A	$5	490	490	
500 Fed Plon	$24¼	24	24¼	+¼
41 Ford Cnda	$87	85	87	+1

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1775 Bank Mont	$	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
400 CanCem La	$	8	8	8	+⅛
700 Cdnint Pow	$	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
630 Con Bath	$	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
310 Dom Bridge	$	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+¼
400 Fncl Col		155	145	155	+10
200 Imasco	$	22	22	22	—⅛
7100 M olson A	$	15	15	15	—⅛
200 Molson B	$	13¾	13¾	13¾	
100 Mont Trust	$	10½	10½	10½	
3936 Price Co	$	9¼	9	9¼	—¼
100 Rolland A		385	385	385	—15
12941 Royal Bank	$	24¼	23½	23⅝	—1
1325 Roy Trust A	$	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅜
1000 Steinberg A	$	13	13	13	

Total sales 335,706 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	4⅞-4⅞	4 -4½	15½-16½
1 M.	4½-4⅝	4½-5⅛	1⅝-1¾	14⅛-15⅝
3 M.	4⅞-5	4½-5⅛	1⅞-2⅛	16⅛-16½
6 M.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅞-5	2⅛-2½	15⅛-15⅞
1 Y.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅝-5⅛	2⅝-2⅞	14⅞-15⅛

European Gold Markets

Dec. 13, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	136	135.40	—2.25
Zurich	136.125	136.125	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	135.92	134.93	—0.87

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb.	May
135	9.00	11.00
140	6.00	8.75
145	4.00	5.95

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 32 05 23 - Telex 27 479

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Dec. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4300 Francana	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
600 Fruehauf	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
200 G Distrb A	456¾	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
7600 Gnt Mascf	125	124	124	+2
1800 Gibraltar	$5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
300 Graff G	$24	24	24	+¼
200 Granduc	92	92	92	—3
310 Gt Oil Sds	$5	485	485	—15
500 Greyhnd	$15½	15½	15½	
1250 Guar Trst	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
1592 Hambro C	290	290	290	+14
10250 H Group A	260	260	260	—5
525 Hard Crp A	465	465	465	+15
1650 Hawker A	440	430	430	—5
80 Hayes D A	$5½	5½	5½	—⅛
1500 H Bay Co	$13¾	13½	13⅝	
4900 IAC	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	+¼
700 Indal	$13	13	13	+⅛
200 Indusmin	$9½	9½	9½	+⅛
25 Inglis	$10¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
1200 Inter-City	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4225 Int Mogul	265	263	263	—5
9277 Int Pipe A	$13¼	12⅞	13	—⅛
2255 Kaiser Re	$14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
50125 Kaps Tran	98	77	90	+15
912 Kerr A A	$13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
900 Koffler A	465	465	465	—10
1127 Labatt A	$16⅝	16	16	—⅝
200 Lab Min	$29	29	29	
2820 Lacana	325	325	325	—10
300 LOnt Cem	320	315	320	
1500 LL Lac	131	125	125	—15
1505 Lob Co A	270	265	270	—5
2050 Lob Co B	262	260	260	—5
3985 Loeb M	270	265	265	—5
1010 MICC	$8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
600 Mclan H A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
17168 MB Ltd	$23⅛	22⅞	23	
600 M Lf Mills	$28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅛
400 Malgmi A	$12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
3545 Moore	$34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+⅛
50 Murphy	$6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
100 Nabrs Dlg	$13	13	13	—1
1000 Nat Trust	$14	14	14	
18250 Neonex	179	167	173	+3
22214 Noranda A	$27¾	27½	27½	
12847 Norcen	$10⅞	10⅜	10½	+¼
1120 NTecm B w	$10¾	10½	10¾	
1300 Nowsco W	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
410 OSF Ind	305	300	300	—5
900 Orchan A	225	215	225	+10
12815 Oshawa A	320	305	310	—5
1900 Pamour A	315	290	291	—29
680 PanCan P	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
200 Patino N V	$15	15	15	—½
5300 Pembin A	375	350	375	+25
1200 Pembin B	360	350	350	
10 Petrofina	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
802 Pine Point	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
1800 Pitts C	425	420	425	—15
200 Placer	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
272 Redpath A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
590 Reed Ostr A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
20650 Revnu Prp	63	61	61	—2
1500 Scotts	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
2770 Shell Can	$14⅛	14	14	
8202 Sherritt A	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
6400 Siebens	$14	13½	14	—⅛
100 Sigma	$19½	19½	19½	—⅛
2883 Simpsons	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
1685 Simpson S	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
3530 Slater Stl	$7⅝	7½	7½	
100 Talcorp	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
85 Southm A	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
1035 St Brodcst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11783 Stelco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
3650 Sleep R	190	187	187	—3
11540 Teck Cor A	$5⅛	480	5	+27
10966 Teck Cor B	475	440	455	+15
200 Teledyne	$5	5	5	
1027 Tex Can	$22	21½	21½	—⅜
70503 Thom N A	$11½	11⅛	11½	
12139 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
500 Tor Star B	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
45 Traders A	$14	14	14	
2850 Trns Mt A	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
15117 TrCan PL	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
155 Un Carbid	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
9100 UGas A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
1504 Union Oil	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
350 U Keno	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
8250 U Siscoe	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3100 Upp Can	102	100	100	—1
2300 Van Der	222	215	222	+5
450 Vestgron	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
5850 Voyager P	$17	16	16½	+½
700 Weldwd	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
400 Wstburne	$9	8¾	8¾	—¼
2500 West Mine	440	425	435	+5
830 Weston	$11¼	11	11	—⅛
530 Woodwd A	$16½	16½	16½	+⅛
4603 Yk Bear	290	285	285	—2

Total sales 2,051,931 shares

Glaxo

Increasing strength in world markets

In his annual statement to shareholders of Glaxo Holdings Limited, Mr. Austin Bide, the Chairman, reported that Group sales for the year ended 30th June 1976, excluding wholesaling, were £319 millions, an increase of 30% and overseas sales, including exports, were 33% up at £256 millions. The profit before tax at £73.9 millions was 78% higher than last year.

Work on prospective new products proceeds apace in the research and development and commercial areas of the Group and the present rate of spending worldwide on research and development is about £17 millions per annum.

Commenting on developments overseas, Mr. Bide said:

Plans for a new factory in Spain have been approved and facilities for both primary and secondary operations are being created there. In Greece, construction of a factory for secondary production has now started. Our two Kenyan companies, Glaxo East Africa Limited and Murphy Chemicals (East Africa) Limited are going ahead with factory extensions.

The Group's shareholding in its associated Japanese companies has increased: in the case of the Shin Nihon Jitsugyo Company Limited to 44%. Safesa Iberica S.A. which was an associated company in Spain is now a wholly-owned subsidiary.

For some while now we have been making a close study of the United States market with a view to achieving a direct presence there and some of our newer compounds are now progressing through the registration procedures of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Glaxo's ten year record

Since 1967 we have:

- Increased our total annual sales from £71 millions to £411 millions, with markets in more than 150 countries.
- Committed the expenditure of over £83 millions in capital and running costs for worldwide research and development.
- Developed eleven major new products, including widely prescribed cephalosporin antibiotics and two important new treatments for asthma — Ventolin and Becotide.
- Employed, on average, over 28,000 people throughout the world.

If you would like a copy of the full Chairman's Statement, together with the Report and Accounts, please apply to the Secretary,

Glaxo Holdings Limited

Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.

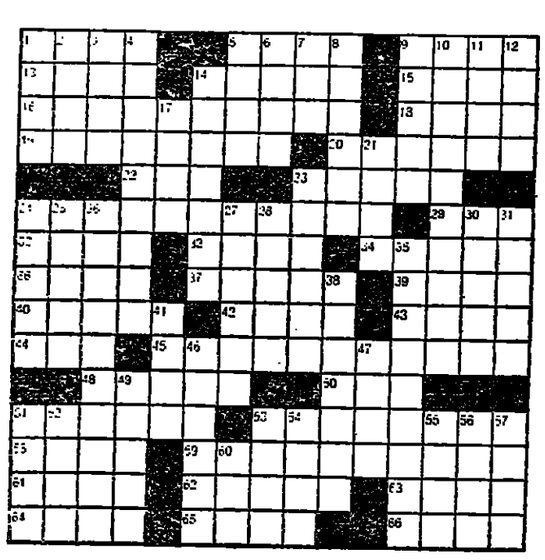
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Mets' home
5 Fuse together
9 Ski-lift gear
13 Viaud's pen name
14 Land of cotton
15 Calcutta V.I.P.
16 Untalented
18 Whether —
19 Sacks
20 Brick structures
22 Present in Soho
23 Portiere
24 French philosopher
29 Operated
32 Swiss writer
33 Revolution
34 Swiss city
36 Together, in music
37 Fencing gear
39 Cry of relief
40 Abbot's headdress
42 Arctic Ocean arm
43 Boston —
44 Ship: Abbr.
45 Secretary's forte
48 "— Is Born"
50 Hostilities
51 Callous ex-lover
53 Refined gracefulness
58 "Un Bel Di:" e.g.
59 Dubious
61 Nodding
62 Came across
63 Put to work
64 Chemical endings
65 Glass components
66 Caesar et al.

DOWN

1 Tongue mishap
2 "— soit qui . . . "
3 Catchall abbr.
4 V-Mail, e.g.
5 Solomonic
6 Wing and ell: Abbr.
7 Weeks in the year, to Caesar
8 Metric land measure
9 Scout unit
10 Kind of quartet
11 Boleyn
12 Bravo and Branco
14 Boils down
17 Weed
21 Fingerpainting
23 Pesos, e.g.
24 Thank-you-—
25 Bit of gossip
26 Offset
27 Penn. e.g.
28 Citified
30 Hebrew letter
31 Of current interest
35 Equipment
38 Allergen producer
41 Punta del —
46 Duty rate
47 Teases
49 Holds back
51 Gemstone
52 Unyielding
53 Prefix: similar to iso
54 Alfred of the stage
55 Unless, to Caesar
56 Campus person
57 Word with book and week
60 Neither's partner



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Clear
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	10	50	Clear
BEIRUT	24	75	Variable
BELGRADE	0	32	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Snow
BRUSSELS	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	2	36	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Clear
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—6	21	Snow
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear
LISBON	13	55	Clear
LONDON	2	36	Fog
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Clear
MADRID	10	50	Overcast
MILAN	10	50	Clear
MONTREAL	0	32	Clear
MOSCOW	—7	19	Overcast
MUNICH	—2	28	Cloudy
NEW YORK	—5	23	Clear
NICE	10	50	Clear
OSLO	—4	25	Clear
PARIS	2	36	Overcast
PRAGUE	—1	30	Cloudy
ROME	9	48	Clear
SOFIA	—3	26	Snow
STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Overcast
TEHRAN	12	54	Sunny
TEL AVIV	24	75	Clear
TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
WARSAW	—	—	Unavailable
WASHINGTON	3	37	Clear
ZURICH	0	32	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1600 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 13, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Dividend — SF703.70
— (d) Capital — SF745
— (d) Interfund — SF693
— (d) Stockfund — SF1,324

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (w) Germac Fund — DM 118
— (w) Ifca — SF1,230
— (w) Fund N.V. — $5.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. — $14.73
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $7.99

CREDIT SUISSE:
(m) Actions Suisses — SF261.50
— (d) Cimasec — SF413
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF70.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. — SF67.50
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF124.50
— (d) Espac — SF97.50
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF113.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM70.60
— (d) Int'l Rentefond — DM71.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $14.15
— (d) Fidelity Int. Sit. Fd. — $34.11
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $15.09
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $10.50
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $12.17

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Asian Pac. Fd. Ltd — $14.54
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $8.41

JARDINE FLEMING
— (d) Jardine Japan Fund — $12.46
— (d) Jard. Sits Int'l Asia — $11.75

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF127
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF1,314.10

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund — $141.05
— (w) Sterling Fund — £102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $12.97

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,[illegible]
— (r) Securimmo — SF919

SWISS SANE CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF163
— (d) Interselect — SF94
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF77
— (d) Saurasia-Valor — SF217
— (d) Unit Bond Select. — SF90.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF92.24

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. — SF34
— (d) Bond Invest — SF74.75
— (d) Canvert-Invest — SF77.75
— (d) Fonsa — SF67.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss — SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. — SF76
— (d) Remsa-Invest — SF1,95.50
— (d) Swit. South Am. — SF138
— (d) Swit. Sw. R. Est — SF174

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM14.55
— (d) Europafonds — DM27.40
— (d) Unifonds — DM17.75
— (d) Valorfonds — DM40.15
— (d) Universal — DM51.05

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund — $7.25
(d) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEOF) — $6.52
Austral Select Fd. — $11.55
(w) Brownivest — $12.77
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.91
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.60
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. — $6.71
(d) Capital Restaurest. — LF1,175
(d) Citadel Fund — $3.04
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $804.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs — $9.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs — $10.17
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V — $5.97
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.44
(w) D.G.C. — $39.72
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $6.97
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. — $12.98
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. — $12.06
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,014
(w) First Interst Fd. — $12.75
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $12.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund. — $28.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $37.11
(w) Fonsider Issue Fd. — SF1,147
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF84.11
(d) Fondinam — $9.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.89
(w) Future Australia Fd. — $3.38
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l — $7.90
(w) Harding Int'l Fd. — $10.93
(w) Hausmann Holdg. NV — $7,364
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet — $15.45
(d) Icofund — $8.59
(d) Interfund S.A. — $8.67
(w) Intermarket Fund — $117.56
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $24.65
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $.53
(d) Invest Atlantiques — $51.56
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $5.03
(d) Itinfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $7.04
(d) Japan Growth Fund — $17.79
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $36.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.20
(d) K.B. Income Fund — LF1,040
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F — $11.49
(w) Kleinwort Evns Jan. F. — $21.64
(r) Leverage Cap Hold — $21.85
(w) Lustine — $20.06
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. — $96.42
(d) Mediterranean Sel. Fund — $.37
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.42
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund — $3.01
(w) Nippon Fund — $47.73
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund — $6.26
(w) Nor Amer Sagit Fd. — $6.17
(r) Pervesa Interfl. — $9.06
(w) S.A.M.P. — $67.97
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund — $21.76
(d) Resta Fund — LF1,9.8
(d) Restinvest — LF203
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF60.20
Share Realty N.V. — SF15.51
Share International N.V. — $4.63
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM43.50
(d) Soros Fund — $260.00
(w) Star Fund — $4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund — $9.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) — $20.75
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. — $36.88
(w) Transpacific Fund — $12.06
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. — $2.91
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd. — $11.50
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $5.95
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,224.02
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,485.76
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $409.01
(w) Worldwide Securities — $46.41
(w) Worldwide Special — $2,717.63

DM — Deutsche Mark; — — Ex-dividend; ‡ — News; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENSIO

CATHY

THYROW

INTOAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○ A ○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BISON CHUTE STOOGE AMPERE
Answer: Politicians often have a whale of a time doing this—"SPOUTING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

PREJUDICE AND LITERA

By J. Mitchell Morse. Temple University Pres

A CIVIL TONGUE

By Edwin Newman. Bobbs-Merrill. 20

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann

LORD knows it's easy to fault people for their mistreatment of the English language, as the newscaster Edwin Newman continues to do indefatigably in "A Civil Tongue," a sequel to his widely read first book, "Strictly Speaking: Will America Be the Death of English?" Good language requires clear thought, as teachers of composition used to tell us in the days when composition was still taught; and it's as hard to think clearly as it is to identify your feelings, which takes about a lifetime of groping here and there in the murky interior of your behavior. As the composition-teachers also used to say, one's writing style reflects one's character, or, more succinctly, the style is the man.

Still, one wants a diagnosis or two from the doctors of our tongues—something to tell us why we're abusing language as well as what we're doing wrong. That's why I admire J. Mitchell Morse's "Prejudice and Literature," the latest collection of essays by the Temple University English professor who stunned us a few years ago with the blunt but eloquent truth of "The Irrelevant English Teacher."

In "Prejudice and Literature," Morse isolates a single malfunction in whatever circuit connects our language with our feelings—that is, our tendency to generalize by creating metaphors and then to take those generalizations literally. He shows us the consequence of that malfunction—how hard it becomes to discern the individual case once it has become clouded by metaphor. He takes some of our culture's most prevalent metaphors and breaks them back down to concrete cases—among them, the irrational female, the beastly bourgeois, the noble savage, the evil intellectual, the alienated artist, and the brotherhood of man. In short, he offers some surprising antidotes to what he thinks is a lot of silly thinking and writing.

I won't attempt in this space to explain exactly how Morse works his way back to concrete particulars. His account of how women have come to be thought of as irrational involves a review of medieval scholasticism, not to speak of instruction in post-Platonic philosophy. His quarrel with "the seemingly innocuous metaphor 'our cultural heritage'" takes him all the way from a comparison of the careers of Vladimir Nabokov and Malcolm X, to a critique of John Dewey's "clumsily worded and thus poorly conceived" philosophy of education. And in "The Beastly Bourgeois: or The Discovery of America," he chastises everyone from Charles Baudelaire through D. H. Lawrence to Jacques Barzun.

Nor shall I attempt to account for some of th judice and L stance, Morse's is largely mis for 2,000 years literally, with inestimable. Jo pleasure in th and a disag heaviness in al or his categori among those wh erately guilty o udice against both are such as Eliot, Pound

All I can sa is stimulating, above all, th loathes authori can't abide the education. He on the popular artist must be achieve greatne considers Jame digm of the an one of the gre the English lan literature, yet to subsume art gory of moral you can't turn into a generaliz phor, except per he provides mec ed thinking.

As for Edwin Civil Tongue," diagnosis or tw why Americans guage so. They clearly. They do communicate (es politicians). The obfuscation beca minds that "we b more open about like Morse, Newm worthy principle safer when lang It improves our c ing what is going

But for every posts in "A Civil is a ton of sympt the form of pag the sort of gobbl and outright nons to be increasingly attempts to talk other these days weighs heavily Certainly, one points that Newm —that words su constituency, cont eter, [and] hope to extend their st that the addition suffixes such as "un-," "-ize," "-wi "-ed" (as in "N was mediated") ter high crimes and against innocent a elements; that no should be sent t school to start o all politicians a that insist on in and that redundar everywhere. And enjoys Newman's mor, though it g rather too quickly.

Still, the objectio what with all the 50 per cent of "A is composed of the language imaginab of its purpose, th writing is enough reader sick.

Christopher Leh a book reviewer York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	P		A	D	S		S	T	E	L	A
W	O	O		M	O	A		T	I	N	E	A
S	A	C		I	N	N	S	A	T	T	A	I
		K	O	S		T	H	E	S	H	I	R
		B	E	S	S		E	I	T	H	E	R
B	E	T	S		P	E	R	T		E	B	O
I	N	V	I	T	E		T	A	P	I	S	
K	E	E	P	O	N	E	S	S	R	I	R	T
E	A	T		T	E	L	L		E	R	O	T
S	R	O	S			A	E	O	N		P	O
		A	B	A	T	E	D		C	E	N	T
	R	E	T	R	I	E	V	E		H	R	N
M	Y	R	I	A	D		E	S	T	O		O
B	A	R	R	I	E			S	U	R		L
A	N	S	O	N	S			A	X	E		E

BRIDGE — By Al

On the diagram, South heard strong bidding on his left and repeated club bids from his partner. Most players would be content to pass three clubs, which would have been a safe spot, but South ventured three hearts.

North naturally raised hearts to game, and one might have expected East to double. However, it was West who took that action, confident that his partner held a useful trump holding and hoping to confuse the declarer.

South was not at all confused. He knew that if West held a few hearts as well as spades and diamonds, his second action would have been a takeout double rather than two spades. After West had led the diamond ace and followed with the queen, pe that his partner co declarer won with dummy and ruffed a He then ruffed a entered his hand lead to the king to spade. The club ace leaving this position

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A
◇ —
♣ J109

WEST
♠ AK
♡ —
◇ J98
♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ 98
♡ Q10[illegible]
◇ —
♣ —

A club was led fr and if East had disc would have ruffed h ruffed a spade, co underuff from East, ually scored two n tricks to make his co

Instead, East ruffe heart king, allowing throw a spade. A returned to dummy's ping the spade ruff, h still unable to beat th South ruffed a club last spade, giving We and scoring the last with the Q-10 of trum

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A54
◇ K75
♣ AJ10975

WEST (D)
♠ AK710
♡ —
◇ AQJ963
♣ Q82

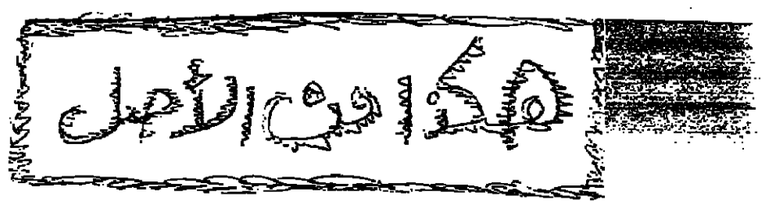
EAST
♠ Q52
♡ KJ962
◇ 1082
♣ 63

SOUTH
♠ 9876
♡ Q10873
◇ 4
♣ K

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ◇	2 ♣	Pass	Pass
2 ♠	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.



Score 14 Points in Final 5 Minutes

dskins Make It to Playoffs by Rallying Against Cowboys

illiam N. Wallace

, Texas, Dec. 13 (NYT). shington Redskins are goffs again. This team, ives on adversity and eat the Dallas Cow- 14, yesterday to nail eighth and last place tional Football League's competition, which Saturday.

Redskins accomplished ial victory because of said later, and be- moved the football to places on four vital came within 46 sec- action in the final

been the toughest sea- ver had," said George e Washington coach s after another. But I eam a month ago this our most rewarding

h ago the Redskins t by the lowly New ts and they seemed to chance. But the next week they upset St. Louis and then they beat the Eagles, the Jets and the Cowboys, and here they are.

"I don't care where we go," said Allen, "as long as we go." They go to Bloomington, Minn., where they will play the Vikings on Saturday in the first of four division playoff games this weekend.

The Redskins are the wild-card team, the division second-place team in the National Conference with the best record. They wound up with a won-lost mark of 10-4, the same as the Cardinals in the National Football League, but the tie was broken in their favor because they had beaten St. Louis twice this season.

Bill Kilmer, the 37-year-old quarterback, was the primary hero. Kilmer had been arrested for drunken driving in Fairfax, Va. late Friday night but Allen had told him: "Don't worry about that. We've got to get ready for Dallas. That's the least of my concerns."

Kilmer was ready for Dallas. As usual, it took him a while to get going, but he had the Redskins moving through the second half and after the fourth quarter began, with Dallas ahead, 14-13, it all came his way.

The first key play found the Redskins on the Cowboys' 38-yard line midway through the last period on third down and 10. The Cowboys inexplicably put 10 men on the scrimmage line against a wise old quarterback. Kilmer changed the called play with an audible signal and managed to get a high soft pass away in the face of a Cowboy rush.

Mike Thomas had broken into the empty secondary and caught the ball on the 26. Randy Hughes tackled him from behind at the Dallas four. After two penalties, Calvin Hill, a onetime Cowboy star, scored from the 15 on an end sweep and Washington was ahead, 20-14, with 4:34 to play.

Roger Staubach, the Dallas quarterback whose performance was, for him, amazingly inept, next found himself passing in a crowd from his nine. Diron Talbert batted the ball upward at the scrimmage line and it came down in the hands of his teammate, Dennis Johnson, at the Dallas three. John Riggins, the former New York Jet who played his best game of an indifferent year, scored on a sweep from there. Washington was in the playoffs and the Cardinals, back home in St. Louis by now after their victory over the Giants, were not.

"We live and thrive in crisis," said Brig Owens, the seasoned Redskins safetyman. "I wonder what the crisis will be next week."

Kilmer said: "This is a great team—43 men hung together. Some of you guys counted us out."

The Cowboys, who had won 11 of their 13 prior games, will play the Los Angeles Rams here Sunday in the first round of the playoffs leading to the Super Bowl.

The Redskins, with a 9-4 won-lost record as the game began, had a careful game plan set up for Kilmer, quarterback finishing his 15th and possibly last season in the NFL. Kilmer chose to roll right and left away from the punishing Dallas pass rush led by Harvey Martin from right end.

Bill Kalinchak, who had been out of football the last two years and was signed a month ago by Washington, provided the first break. He grabbed a punt by Danny White, a kick that went only three yards, to the Dallas 18.

The Redskins reached the eight before Moseley kicked a 25-yard field goal as the second quarter began.

Dallas went ahead, 7-3, on a 12-yard touchdown run around left end by Doug Dennison, ending a 10-play, 48-yard drive.

Then Kilmer staged a brilliant scoring drive in the last minute and 42 seconds, completing passes to Thomas, Frank Grant and Fugett for 15, 14 and 17 yards. A second pass to Fugett from the six was good for the touchdown with 47 seconds left before halftime. The 52-yard drive had taken only 55 seconds. So Washington led at the half, 10-7.

The Cowboys were not behind for long. A 42-yard pass from Staubach to rookie Butch Johnson was good for a spectacular touchdown in the third minute of the third quarter. Now Dallas led, 14-10.

A good punt return by Eddie Brown placed the Redskins on their 45 and Kilmer quickly passed 16 yards to Riggins and 20 more to Fugett. Moseley kicked a 27-yard field goal to bring Washington within a point, 14-13.

Later, under a big rush at his 38, Kilmer threw the ball high in the air to Mike Thomas, who had escaped into the open Dallas secondary. Thomas caught the ball for a 34-yard gain to the Cowboys' four. Calvin Hill, the former Cowboy who replaced the injured Thomas, then scored twice but the first one was called back on account of a penalty. The second time Hill swept right end for 15 yards behind a block by Larry Brown and that completed a 50-yard drive. Washington led, 20-14, with 4:25 to play. Then the Redskins tallied again. Riggins going three yards for the 27-14 final score.

In other games reported by UPI:

Raiders 24, Chargers 0

At Oakland, Calif., backup quarterback Mike Rae passed for three touchdowns and the Raiders' defense permitted San Diego to pass the 50-yard line only twice to lead playoff-bound Oakland to a 24-0 victory.

The triumph gave the Raiders a 13-1 record, best in the NFL this year. The Raiders will face the team that handed them their lone loss, New England, in the first round of the American Conference championship here Saturday.

Rae, subbing for regular Ken Stabler, connected on scoring passes of five yards to Cliff Branch and six yards to Dave Casper in the first half. He hooked up with Morris Bradshaw on a 25-yard scoring pass in the third period.

NFL Playoff Lineup

SATURDAY

NFC

Washington (10-4) at Minnesota (11-2-1).

AFC

New England (11-3) at Oakland (13-1).

SUNDAY

AFC

Pittsburgh (10-4) at Baltimore (11-3).

NFC

Los Angeles (10-3-1) at Dallas (11-3).

Borowiak in Form

SEATTLE, Dec. 13 (AP).—Unseeded Jeff Borowiak disposed of hometown hero Tom Gorman, 6-4, 7-6, yesterday in the finals and won the Seattle tennis classic without having lost a set against four opponents. Borowiak, 27, beat Charles Pasarell, Marty Riessen, Rod Laver and Gorman.

Final NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Baltimore	11	2	0	.786	417	246
New England	11	3	0	.786	376	234
Miami	6	8	0	.429	265	264
N.Y. Jets	3	11	0	.214	169	335
Buffalo	2	12	0	.143	345	383
Central						
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	342	138
Cincinnati	10	4	0	.714	335	210
Cleveland	9	5	0	.643	257	287
Houston	5	9	0	.357	222	273
West						
Oakland	13	1	0	.929	350	227
Denver	8	5	0	.643	315	206
San Diego	6	8	0	.429	248	255
Kansas City	5	9	0	.357	290	276
Tampa Bay	0	14	0	.000	126	412

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	11	3	0	.786	296	194
Washington	10	4	0	.714	291	217
St. Louis	10	4	0	.714	309	267
Philadelphia	4	10	0	.286	165	286
N.Y. Giants	3	11	0	.214	170	250
Central						
Minnesota	11	2	1	.821	305	176
Chicago	7	7	0	.500	253	216
Detroit	6	8	0	.429	262	220
Green Bay	5	9	0	.357	215	299
West						
Los Angeles	10	3	1	.750	351	190
San Francisco	8	6	0	.571	270	190
New Orleans	4	10	0	.286	253	346
Atlanta	4	10	0	.286	172	212
Seattle	2	12	0	.144	229	429

Sunday's Results

Baltimore 68, Buffalo 20.
Cincinnati 42, NY Jets 3
Kansas City 20, Cleveland 14.
Denver 28, Chicago 14
Green Bay 24, Atlanta 20.
New England 31, Tampa Bay 14.
San Francisco 27, New Orleans 7.
Philadelphia 27, Seattle 10.
St. Louis 17, NY Giants 14.
Oakland 24, San Diego 0.
Washington 37, Dallas 14.
(Only games scheduled)



United Press International

A TACKLING POSITION—Eagles' Will Wynn, upside down, and teammate John Bunting, No. 95, drops the Seahawks' Sherman White after the runner went for a short gain.

ain Defeats U.S. in World Cup Golf

SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. ers).—Severiano Balles- Manuel Pinero gave r first World Cup golf nip in a tense finish erday, finishing two ead of America's Jerry Dave Stockton in the rnament.

secured the Spanish with a brilliant final 4-under-par. While he e last two holes, Pate kton, playing in the oup, just behind the s met disaster at the h. Pate taking a dou- and Stockton a bogey. nished with a birdie 's victory had already ured Ballesteros and ded with a 2-under-par total of 574 for the

weep by Spanish-speak- s in the 48-nation field, Ernesto Perez Acosta Companion Internation- for the lowest individ- shooting a 6-under 82 ssles ahead of his rivals. He closed with

e-team competition. uo Chie-hsiung and ng-san finished seven behind the leaders on third place. Scotland's nek and Sam Torrance th two strokes further

r fifth on 587 were Greg Norman and Bob nd South Africa's Bobby Dale Hayes. Sixth, 14 hind Spain, were Mar- and Tommy Horton of

individual competition, s were grouped three ehind Perez Acosta Pinero, Barnes, Hayes Zealand's Simon Owen. nilards, who began the stroke behind the lead- icans, saw their play nth hole as the key Ballesteros eagled the e, chipping into the 60 feet, while Pinero -foot putt for a birdie. I was putting fantasti- d Pinero, who carded tt greens on his way the day's lowest score ly by Barnes. said Ballesteros, at 19 his junior, had helped nidously all week by encouraging him and building his confidence.

Pinero thanked everybody—the tournament organizers, the press, the marshals, the drivers, waiters in the clubhouse. Everybody. He paused and a shy, sly smile crossed his face.

"And I'd like to thank the United States team, too," he said, "for making double bogey and bogey on the 17th hole."

The Americans had gone ahead by one stroke at the 15th with a pair of birdies following a bogey by Pinero at the 14th and by Ballesteros at the next.

But Pate and Stockton stomped off at the end of the round, disgusted with their poor finish. Pate, 22-year-old U.S. and Canadian Open champion, said: "I just putted horrendously all week."

The fast hilly greens on the desert course caused problems for most of the competitors, but Perez Acosta said they were the making of his success.



United Press International.

Severiano Ballesteros, right, and Manuel Pinero embrace after their victory over U.S. in World Cup golf.

The Past, Present Are Good For Gilbert of NHL Rangers

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Memories . . . sometimes pleasant, sometimes painful.

Memories of the Japanese doctor who saved his career . . . of the established star who stayed after practice to help him along . . . and of Tubby, who sharpened the players' skates.

The flickering memories of a brilliant career.

And while some 15,000 fans stood on their feet and cheered him for several minutes last night, Rod Gilbert said he thought of the people and the places that added up to 1,000 games of memories.

"I had a lot of flashes in my head," Gilbert said after his three assists helped power the New York Rangers to a stunning 5-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens. "During the ovation I thought of the old Garden, and of moving here. And I saw a lot of people.

"I saw Dr. (Kazuo) Yanigasawa —I was hoping he could have been here. Without him I would have played only four years. I saw Andy Bathgate, who helped me so much when I joined the Rangers. Tim Horton flashed in my mind. He was such a great influence when he was here.

"I was getting these flashes all day. I wasn't thinking goals and games. I was thinking of a lot of people who made my career, friends who encouraged me."

Gilbert became only the 14th player in the National Hockey League to play 1,000 games with the same team, and later he said, "I want to play another thousand and feel this good when I reach it."

Nevertheless, there was a time he said he thought his career would be over before it even started. Twice the dark-haired, Montreal native underwent spinal fusion surgery, and he credits Dr. Yanigasawa, who has since died, with restoring him to health.

Orantes and Television Master Fibak in Final

By Neil Amdur

HOUSTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Trailing two sets to one and 1-4 in the fourth set, Manuel Orantes of Spain staged another memorable comeback and won the Grand Prix Masters tennis title yesterday.

But a costly technical blunder that occurred during the telecast of the match may have had as much to do with unnerving Wojtek Fibak of Poland as any of the lobs and passing shots that lifted Orantes, 27, to a 5-7, 6-2, 0-6, 7-6, 6-1 victory.

The unfortunate episode occurred during a court changeover, after Fibak had broken Orantes for the 4-1 lead in the fourth set and appeared headed for the $40,000 first prize and the most significant victory in his amazing rise to international prominence during the last two years.

As the players took their customary one-minute rest, Vic Braden, a teaching professional, began interviewing celebrities at courtside, asking them for opinions on the match and who they felt would win. One of the celebrities interviewed was Kirk Douglas, the actor.

The interviews were piped over the public-address system to the crowd of 13,500 and shown on two telescreens at each end of the summit. None of the interviews produced any startling information, but Fibak said it shattered his concentration, particularly since the match was being beamed "live" to Poland and 61 other countries.

"Instead of only thinking about the Masters, about the last tournament," Fibak said, "instead of putting all my thoughts on the match, I was thinking about the TV to Poland. I was caring how it looked and what was to be said, especially when they had those interviews."

Orantes said he also heard the interviews but said they didn't disturb him. "How can they disturb me then?" he said, suggesting the futility of his chances at that point.

Orantes broke Fibak at love. By the time the 24-year-old Pole reached, 5-4 serving for the match, "I was very, very afraid something might happen."

It did. In another display of his courage and tactical experience, Orantes attacked at every opportunity, forced three backhand errors and broke serve with his pet shot, the topspin forehand lob.

For all practical purposes, the match was over. Orantes won the tiebreaker for the fourth set, 7 points to 1, and needed only 29 minutes to sweep the final set, running off the last 10 points.

"I think he got a little too anxious in the fourth set," Orantes said. "He never played one important match like this."

It was a disheartening defeat for Fibak, who was ranked 95th on the final 1974 world rankings and 51st after 1975. His lapse yesterday was because of inexperience, yet no player has made more dramatic strides in such a short time.

Orantes said the interview with Kirk Douglas and wife helped him. She had said, "You can't count Orantes out—he is a great fighter."

"When I heard them say that I was a fighter, I decided to really fight for the match. I told myself 'Let's give everything inside me,' and that's what I did," Orantes said.

Orantes, troubled with a sore arm during the early part of the year, said that he was more pleased with winning the Grand Prix title than the U.S. Open in 1975.

"All my life I've been trying to prove something," he said. "When I started playing tennis, they said I would never be a good player. They always said Manuel Santana was better than I was. They said I would choke up in close matches."

oslovaks ted on Rally HA Champs

NG, Canada, Dec. 13 Winnipeg Jets show- onship form yesterday scored six goals in the d to erase a 4-0 deficit Czechoslovakia, 6-5, in on hockey game. ning World Hockey champions refused to lized by a four-goal nd blitz by the touring k club that scored e goals in a span of 3 seconds.

began their comeback he final period and by mark had grabbed a Czechoslovakia, its line- ng eight members of d team that lost to the final of the Can- tournament this fall, ite but it lasted only Peter Sullivan scor- ming goal from a side goaltender Vlad- dedberg, the leading e WHA with 36 goals ts. Dan Labraaten, ergman. Kent Ruhnke, indh scored the other oals. Lybomir Bauer, vak, Jaroslav Pouzar, ora and Antonin Melc Czechoslovakia.

L Results

nday's Games

U.S. Montreal 2 (Gamroch, dsworthy, Pulla; Roberts, s 6, Chicago 2 (Paiste 2, s 2, Nystrom; Bowman, 5, St. Louis 3 (Pronovost ek, Faubert; Unger, Mac- Boston 3 (Sheehan, Ex- ead, Maloney; Marcotte, ple), 7, Toronto 4 (Barber, indrachuk 2, Salcick, shire, Bonnette, Hammar- ader).

Trades Are Down, Problems Up During Baseball Meetings

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (NYT).—After five days of continual meetings and occasional name-calling, the people who run baseball went home and added up the score: Fewer trades were made than at any time in the last five years and no teams were relocated yet to solve the sport's urgent problems in geography and politics.

"I've been sitting on committees all week and still don't know what's happening," said Clark Griffith of the Minnesota Twins. "The world thinks of us as one organization, but in reality we're two—the American and National Leagues—and one is trying to dump its problems on the other."

"They're not trying to dump their problems on us," said John McHale of the Montreal Expos. "They've already done that. We're all past the time when we can fall back on that complaint. Now the two leagues have common problems, but I feel we're going home with some movement to settle them."

When the executives of the 26 teams gathered here earlier in the week, their No. 1 "common problem" was the players' revolution. Nobody could do much to solve that because the courts had ruled that unsigned players were free to auction themselves, and 19 have already done so for long-range packages worth $2 million or more in some cases.

One immediate result of the active market in free agents was a slow market in mifree agents: players under contract who still might be traded. Five years ago, a bull market in trades broke out when 68 players were exchanged in 19 deals, some of them blockbusters involving stars like Frank Robinson and Dick Allen. Last year at the "winter meeting" of baseball, 64 players changed sides in 23 trades. Then came the free-agent revolution, and players began arranging their own "trades." So the bull market between clubs slowed down, and this week only 40 players were swapped—in 14 transactions.

Moreover, few stars were involved in this traffic because more of them were being locked into long-term contracts by their teams. The biggest names traded were Jeff Burroughs, from the Texas Rangers to the Atlanta Braves; Ken Henderson, from the Braves to the Rangers; Richie Zisk, from the Pittsburgh Pirates to the Chicago White Sox, and George Scott and Bernie Carbo from the Milwaukee Brewers to the Boston Red Sox.

As the trading deadline neared last midnight, the Pirates traded Zisk, one of the National League's top-hitting outfielders, and Silvio Martinez, a rookie pitcher, to the White Sox. In return, Pittsburgh got two established pitchers who suffered last season—Rich Gossage, who won nine games and lost 17, and Terry Forster, who was 2 and 12. The trade thwarted a New York Yankee deal for Zisk, who hit .289 and batted in 89 runs.

The trade of Zisk meant that the Pirates will be without four of its 1976 starters. Manny Sanguillen is with Oakland, and free agents Dave Cash and Rick Hebner have signed with Montreal and Philadelphia, respectively.

In another trade Friday, the St. Louis Cardinals have reacquired third baseman Ken Reitz from the San Francisco Giants in exchange for right-handed pitcher Lynn McGlothen.

The Cardinals, who traded Reitz to the Giants at these same meetings a year ago for southpaw Pete Falcone, now will move rookie Hector Cruz from third base to the outfield. Reitz, 25, batted .267 for the Giants last season with five homers and 66 RBI, while McGlothen, 26, compiled a 13-15 record and a 3.91 ERA for the Cardinals.

McGlothen will join John Montefusco, Jim Barr and Ed Halicki in the Giants' starting pitching rotation. Jack Clark, a 21-year-old rookie, will get a chance to replace Reitz at third for San Francisco.

In another transaction, Cleveland obtained Andy Thornton, 27, a first baseman, from Montreal for Jackie Brown, 33 a pitcher.

"The chief reason for the quiet market," said Peter Bavasi, general manager of the new Toronto Blue Jays, "is the uncertainty over players' contracts. In the past, you were interested primarily in the ability of players in your trades. Now you have to consider the status of players—their legal status, their seniority status, their option status. There's still a great deal of confusion on the mechanics of the basic agreement between the players and clubs.

"Another reason for the caution now is that the teams will have a second chance to make interleague trades, between Feb. 15 and March 15. In the past, you were generally finished after the winter meeting. But now there's the extra month, and it will come at a time when you'll know more about the ability and availability of players during spring training."

With the talent traffic relatively slow, the baseball brass spent more time this week wrestling with their other "common problem"—franchises. This involves geography, because some areas like San Francisco-Oakland have two teams and few cash customers. And it involves politics, because Washington has no team and several angry members of Congress.

In an apparent effort to apply one problem against the other, the top dogs of baseball suggested several plans to bring the "national game" back to the national capital. Twice in the past, American League teams have left Washington, once for Minnesota and once for Texas; and for the last five years, there has been no baseball in the capital.

But, under growing pressure from the House Select Committee on Professional Sports, the major leagues offered these tentative solutions: The Baltimore Orioles, 40 miles away, would play some of their games in Washington; or, failing that, an American League team might move into Washington and also into the National League.

If the "designated team" happened to be the Oakland A's, two problems might be solved at once. The San Francisco Bay area would lose one of its financially pressed clubs, and the Chesapeake Bay area would gain back its missing club. Besides, if the A's also switched leagues, then the two leagues also would regain their balance—13 teams in each. Right now, the American League has 14 and the National has 12.

"But that plan also would raise four problems," one executive of an American League club pointed out. "You would have the problem of getting Finley accepted by the National League, unless he sold his club first. You would have the problem of getting his club to accept the deal. You'd have the problem of working out a schedule involving interleague play, which you would need with two leagues of 13 teams each. And you would have the old problem of getting the National League to accept the designated hitter."

So the owners headed home, and Charley Finley described the situation in baseball as "chaos." The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, described it as "an opportunity." Their conflicting versions will surface again Wednesday in Federal Court in Chicago when Finley opens his $3.5-million lawsuit against Kuhn—and when most of the problems of baseball again will be argued under one roof.

Rangers' Thompson, 28, Dies

ARLINGTON, Texas, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Danny Thompson, infielder for the Texas Rangers, died in Rochester, Minn., from leukemia. He had been battling the disease since 1973.

When Thompson, 28, arrived at Arlington Stadium last summer, Thompson told his new employers, the Rangers, he would be willing to sign a contract for $35,000.

Rangers' general manager Dan O'Brien asked him if he would accept $38,000.

"I was flabbergasted," said Thompson, who explained Minnesota owner Calvin Griffith's best offer to him last spring was a $500 pay cut to a salary of $27,500.

Thompson signed with Texas and in his first game at Arlington Stadium he collected four hits, including a home run. But after that debut, the season became a tedium of pain and bench warming. He finished with 70 hits for a .226 average. The homer in the opener was the only one he hit all season.

But he nevertheless figured in the Rangers' plans for 1977.

In 1974 Thompson won the Hutch Award, given annually to the game's most courageous player.

"I'm a lucky man," he said. "I'm playing in the big leagues. I never thought of quitting baseball. This is my life. I love it."

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Detroit 110, Kansas 104 (Boone 22, Washington 19; Lanier 29, Simpson 20).
Los Angeles 112, Denver 83 (Abdul-Jabbar, Allen 18, Russell 17; Insel 18, Thompson 12).
Philadelphia 107, Milwaukee 102 (McGinnis 27, Dunleavy 15; Dandridge 30, Lloyd 22).
Phoenix 106, Atlanta 91 (Westphal 25, Adams 19; Drew, Hudson 26, Barker 12).
Houston 26, Seattle 92 (Tomjanovich 32, Murphy 18; Seals 22, Gray 18).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 5, Birmingham 3 (Russell, Simpson, Hota, Patenaude, Barrie; Henderson, Napier, Sheehy).
San Diego 4, Minnesota 2 (Legge, Cassolato, Shmyr, McNamee; Antonovich, Gallant).
Houston 3, Indianapolis 1 (Popiel, G. Howe, Hannis; Harris).
Cincinnati 8, Phoenix 0 (Stoughton 2, Abgrall, Dudley, Leduc, Carroll, Larose 2).
Quebec 5, New England 1 (C. Bordeleau 2, J. Bernier 2, Constantin; Webster).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

No Southern Jokes

WASHINGTON—"You should have a ball with the Carter administration," many people have told me.

"Why do you say that?" I always ask.

"Well, it's the first time in ages we've had a president from the Deep South and there has to be endless material in that."



Buchwald

There probably would be except that Carter's election, instead of giving some Southerners a feeling of self-confidence, has made them even more sensitive to any levity about the South.

Even my Southern friends in Washington see no humor in Carter and Plains, Ga.

I have a friend, a distinguished newscaster, who comes from Georgia and he doesn't want to read any allusions to the South for the next four years.

"Making fun of Carter's Southern background is just a cheap shot," he told me.

"But we used to make fun of Johnson and his Texas background," I protested.

* * *

"Texas isn't Georgia," he replied. "Texans are used to being made fun of—Georgians aren't."

"Why not?"

"Because it's taken us such a long time to get respectable again and we're not going to blow it just because the next president of the United States comes from there."

"But," I protested, "it's an American tradition to make fun of a man's background. Look what we did with John F. Kennedy's Hyannisport and Johnson's Pedernales Ranch and Nixon's Watergate."

"Nixon didn't come from Watergate," my friend said.

"We still aren't sure of that, are we?" I said.

"It was different with those men. What you're dealing with when you write about Carter is a man who comes from the red clay of a Southern state, who rose to the highest office in the land despite prejudice and suspicion. You don't heal the wounds of a civil war by writing about grits and peanuts and Good Ol' Boys."

"Then what do you write about?"

"A new South that has risen on the ashes of the old one—a South that takes pride in its tall buildings and its paved highways and its great football teams."

"There is nothing funny about that," I said.

"That is exactly my point. There is absolutely nothing funny about the South and if you say there is you're just making it up."

"There must be something humorous about the South. It can't be the only part of the country that isn't funny."

"We're not going to stand for it," he warned me. "The South is not a joke. Jimmy Carter proved that."

"I guess that means we can't laugh for the next four years, then?"

"I didn't say that. I just said it's going to be harder, because we Southerners don't think jokes about the South are funny."

"Don't Southerners tell jokes about themselves?" I asked.

"That's different. It's all right for us to tell Jimmy Carter jokes amongst ourselves. What we resent are Northerners telling Jimmy Carter jokes to us."

"Boy, you people are no fun at all."

"That is a typical example of your prejudice. Just because we don't like Northerners to tell Southern jokes you accuse us of no sense of humor."

"OK, no jokes about Carter and his Southern background. Did you hear the one about the traveling salesman whose car got stuck in the snow in Mondale's hometown in Minnesota?"

"No," he said, laughing for the first time. "What happened?"

Cimabue Work Restored

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A crucifixion painted by the 13th-century master Cimabue will be restored to its central place in the Basilica of Santa Croce Wednesday after 10 years of restoration work to repair flood damage, officials said today. The crucified Christ, painted on a cross-shaped piece of wood, was heavily damaged along with other art works when waters from the flooding Arno River raged through the church.

'The imagination must find its own path. But one can fervently wish that they—that we—would come back from the periphery. We do not, we writers, represent mankind adequately.'

Bellow's Search for 'True Impressions'

By Bernard Weinraub



© David Levine, Opera Mundi.

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—Saul Bellow walked to a lectern at the Swedish Academy late Sunday afternoon, smiling modestly at the wave of applause in the chandeliered chamber from Swedish officials, writers, diplomats, students and fellow Nobel Prize-winners.

He loosened his tie and, speaking softly and a bit nervously, delivered a 70-minute Nobel lecture on literature—a lecture that embraced his views on the novel and art, that chided some critics, expressed disappointment in modern writers and urged artists to find and unravel what is somehow "fundamental, enduring, essential" in the turbulence of the 20th century.

"One can't tell writers what to do," said the 61-year-old Nobel Prize-winner. "The imagination must find its own path. But one can fervently wish that they—that we—would come back from the periphery. We do not, we writers, represent mankind adequately."

"Writers are greatly respected," Bellow said. "The intelligent public is wonderfully patient with them, continues to read them and endures disappointment after disappointment, waiting to hear from art what it does not hear from theology, philosophy, social theory and what it cannot hear from pure science.

"Out of the struggle at the center has come an immense, painful longing for a broader, more flexible, fuller, more coherent, more comprehensive account of what we human beings are, who we are, and what this life is for." He continued:

"At the center humankind struggles with collective powers for its freedom, the individual struggles with dehumanization for the possession of his soul. If writers do not come again into the center it will not be because the center is preempted. It is not. They are free to enter. If they so wish."

Bellow, a trim white-haired figure, was one of seven Americans who made a clean sweep of this year's Nobel Prizes, each amounting to about $150,000. Traditionally, each winner gives a lecture in his field during a week of parties and ceremonies in Stockholm.

Sunday, the Montreal-born novelist—the author of such books as "Dangling Man," "The Victim," "Seize the Day," "The Adventures of Augie March," "Herzog" and "Humboldt's Gift"—spoke in the packed chamber in Stockholm's old town. Bellow's wife, Alexandra, as well as three sons, his brother and wife, his sister, his mother-in-law, two nephews and three nieces, attended the lecture.

Bellow opened and closed the lecture citing one of his favorite authors, Joseph Conrad. He also praised D.H. Lawrence, Hemingway, Proust, Tolstoy, Joyce and Dostoevski, writers "who would not give up the connection of literature with the main human enterprise."

Current writers, he indicated, have somehow severed the connection, failed to examine "attitudes or orthodoxies," have not yet coped with the wreckage and terrors of mankind.

"What is at the center now?" Bellow asked. "At the moment, neither art nor science, but mankind determining, in confusion and obscurity, whether it will endure or go under. The whole species—everybody—has gotten into the act.

"At such a time it is essential to lighten ourselves, to dump encumbrances, including the encumbrances of education and all organized platitudes, to make judgments of our own, to perform acts of our own."

"Our very vices, our mutilations, show how rich we are in thought and culture," Bellow said. "How much we know. How we even feel. The struggle that convulses us makes us want to simplify, to reconsider, to eliminate the tragic weakness which prevented writers—and readers—from being at once simple and true.

"The essence of our real condition," he said, "the complexity, the confusion, the pain of it is shown in glimpses, in what Proust and Tolstoy thought of as 'true impressions.'

"The value of literature lies in these intermittent 'true impressions.'" Bellow said. "A novel moves back and forth between the world of objects, of actions, of appearances, and that other world from which these 'true impressions' come and which moves us to believe that the good we hang on to so tenaciously—in the face of evil, so obstinately—is no illusion."

Bellow concluded: "No one who has spent years in the writing of novels can be unaware of this. The novel can't be compared to the epic, or to the monuments of poetic drama. We can no longer raise such edifices. But it is the best we can do just now.

"It is a sort of latter-day lean-to, a hovel in which the spirit takes shelter," he said. "A novel is balanced between a few true impressions and the multitude of false ones that make up most of what we call life. It tells us that for every human being there is a diversity of existences, that the single existence is itself an illusion in part, that these many existences signify something, tend to something, fulfill something; it promises us meaning, harmony and even justice.

"What Conrad said was true, art attempts to find in the universe, in matter as well as in the facts of life, what is fundamental, enduring, essential."

Bellow, smiling said that as an undergraduate 40 years ago, he habitually read Conrad in his economics courses. "I have never had reason to regret this," the writer said. "Perhaps Conrad appealed to me because he was like an American—he was an uprooted Pole sailing exotic seas, speaking French and writing English with extraordinary power and beauty.

"Nothing could be more natural to me, the child of immigrants who grew up in Chicago's immigrant neighborhoods—a Slav who was a British sea captain and knew his way around Marseilles and wrote an Oriental sort of English. But Conrad's real life had little oddity about it."

PEOPLE: *Activist Mrs. Cart[...] Will Need Bigger [...]*

Rosalynn Carter plans to be "a very active first lady" and she will need a larger staff than her predecessor, Betty Ford, according to Mrs. Carter's press secretary. "It will be difficult for Mrs. Carter to do what she wants to do without a bigger staff than [Mrs. Ford] has now," Mary Finch Hoyt said. Mrs. Carter has not yet decided just how big the staff will be, but has received about 200 résumés from persons seeking to work for her. President-elect Jimmy Carter has often talked about cutting back on big government. The White House said Mrs. Ford now has a staff of about 35.



Barbra St[...]

* * *

A twist in the film credit department. In "A Star Is Born," starring Barbra Streisand, the clothes come "from the closet of Miss Streisand."

* * *

Jacob Malik, the Soviet Union's representative at the United Nations for the past six years, ended his UN career and headed home Sunday. Malik got the Order of Lenin a week ago to mark his 70th birthday.

* * *

President Ford presented a special silver medal last week to retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Charles Yeager, the first person to fly faster than sound. The award, recently approved by Congress and equivalent to a "noncombat Medal of Honor," was presented at a private White House ceremony. It cites Yeager, now 53, as having "contributed immeasurably to aerospace science by risking his life" to crack the sound barrier—he did it 29 years ago in an XS-1 research plane launched from a B-29 at an altitude of 20,000 feet. In 1952, Yeager became the first pilot to travel at twice the speed of sound. He retired from the Air Force on March 1, 1975.

* * *

Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti is stepping down as editor of the political publication Concretezza. The twice-monthly magazine will suspend publication. Andreotti, who edited it for 22 years, made the decision because "the increased pressure of government activity" did not leave him enough time for journalism.

* * *

Ronald McDonald, the clown mascot of the McDonald's hamburger chain, was [...] a protest Saturday [...] Md. About 1,000 [...] testing McDonald['s plan to] open a fast-food op[eration in a his]toric downtown A[...] rowed a few ideas [...] ton Tea Party [...] compatriot, dress[ed as] Ronald, into the [...] One demonstrator [...] "is rapidly becom[ing ...] restaurants, bars an[d ...] shops—all we want [...] stores that cater to [...] and not to touris[ts].

* * *

Emilien Amaury [...] figure in the news[paper ...] which last week [...] papers from publi[shing ...] days, has been fine[d ...] and had his driver['s license sus]pended for 15 months [...] Le Parisien Libéré [...] in Senlis, France, of [...] after an accident [...] woman was killed [...] seriously injured. [...] pay 76,850 francs t[o ...] woman and to the [...] family.

* * *

MacDonald Carey [...] star of the 1940s a[nd ...] now leads the cast o[f the] TV soap opera "[Days of Our] Lives," was arreste[d ...] for investigation of [...] ing. The [...]-year [...] was picked up by th[e ...] Highway Patrol in [...]

—SAMUEL [...]

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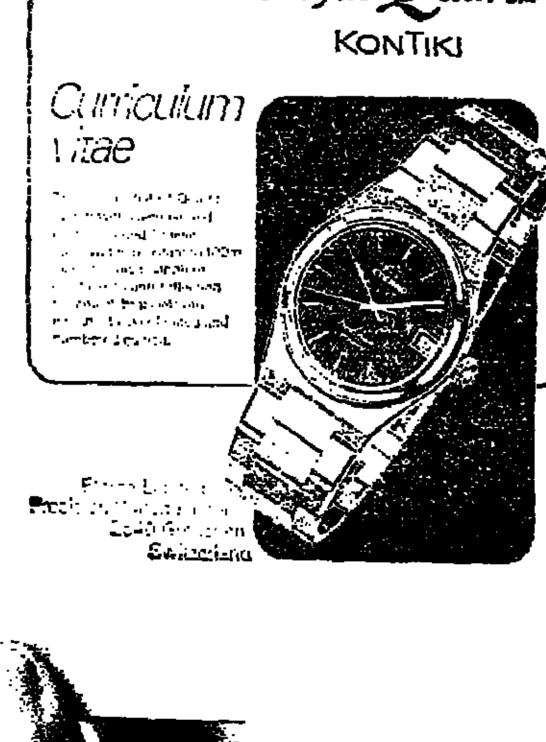
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